RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1873. NO. 272.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—New Paper Decisions. [illegible]
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, [illegible]
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection against losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.
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FIRST EDITION.

THE CHOLERA

Prevailing to an Alarming Extent in Arkansas—At Indianapolis.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 28.—Cholera is prevailing on the plantations below here to a considerable extent. Eleven deaths occurred since Friday on one plantation. It has not reached this city. Cloudy and rainy.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 28.—Two additional deaths from cholera are reported by the Board of Health to-day, but seven deaths in all have thus far occurred, five of which were the children of one family.

COLUMBUS, O., July 28.—There are no new cases of cholera in the penitentiary.

MANITOBA KIDNAPPING.

Marked Disapproval of the Decision of the Court Refusing Bail for the Prisoners.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—A special from Fort Garry says the public feeling was so shocked by the refusal to bail the prisoners in the Gordon case that two of the most prominent citizens of Manitoba became bail for Merriam to-day. His Hon. Jas. K. McKey, President of the Legislative Council, from whose residence, at Deer Lodge, Gordon was taken by Hay and Keegan, and Andrew McDermal, the Manitoba Directors of the Canada Pacific Railroad, and the oldest and wealthiest merchant of the country. Clark was astounded when these names were presented. The circumstances show that the days of the Attorney General are numbered. Merriam was at large only a few minutes when he was arrested at the suit of McKenzie, late partner of Clark, who was the only English barrister that Gordon had not retained, and was therefore reluctantly engaged by Consul Taylor. He expected $500 which was supposed as an ample, even excessive fee, but he now has the effrontery to bring suit for $50 a day, or an additional sum of $250. This demand was resisted, hence the suit and arrest of Merriam. Bail was promptly given. When Fletcher and Merriam were arrested $25,000 in money and securities were taken from them, which Eugene Watson under power of attorney, has endeavored to recover. He obtained an order of the Court to deliver the money, but Clark neglected and refuses to disgorge. Watson and Merriam expect to leave to-morrow, but there may be a cloud of civil suits by Gordon and his blackmailing crowd of attorneys, though Gordon has frequently said there was not a tittle of evidence against Merriam. Such mockery of justice prevails in Manitoba.

CRIMES.

Mob Law at Rogersville, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—At Rogersville, Ohio, on Saturday night, during the trial of a man calling himself Jeff. Davis, for raping a nine year old girl, the lights in the room were put out, the prisoner dragged out of doors and shot twice with revolvers, and then dragged by the heels two squares and hung to a tree till dead.

Ku-Klux Raid in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A band of Ku-Klux raided on the farm of Mrs. Mason Brown, mother of B. Gratz Brown, in Owen county, Ky., on Friday night, when they killed Louis Wilson, colored, burned his house down and damaged other farm property. The farm contained large growing crops of corn and tobacco, which it will be difficult to harvest in the absence of the labor driven off by the Ku-Klux. Other farms were visited by them and the owners warned against employing negroes as workmen. It is said the Ku-Klux came in from Henry county.

Slight Difficulty Ends in Accidental Murder.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—While R. B. Anderson, brakeman on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, was passing through the yard of the company early this morning, he met Thomas Rucker, private watchman of the yard, and began to abuse him. Rucker remonstrated with him, whereupon he raised his lantern to strike Rucker, when the latter struck him a blow with his fist under the left ear, from the effects of which he died soon after. Rucker gave himself up.

The Memphis Assassination—Coroner's Verdict.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—The assassination of Frank M. Moore yesterday morning has been the all-absorbing topic on the streets to-day. The Coroner was called and had a post-mortem examination of the body made and the ball which caused his death was extracted. It proved to be a large conical ball, fired from a cartridge pistol or gun. After the examination a number of witnesses, including Mrs. Moore, wife of the deceased were examined. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by Joseph Hanson, nephew of Mrs. Moore, who was sleeping in the house, and that he was instigated thereto by Mrs. Moore. It has been ascertained that since their marriage his wife left him for eighteen months, and that their marriage had been an unhappy one. She testified that they spent the evening preceding the murder at Moore's mother's in Union street, and returned home before eleven o'clock and retired. Whilst Mrs. Brichello, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Union and Desoto, some six squares distant, testified that Moore was at her saloon at half past eleven that night and talked to her of his unfortunate marriage.

Waylaid, Throat Cut and Robbed.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 28.—J. J. Early, of Lancaster, Pa., was found this morning about two miles from this place with his throat cut almost from ear to ear. He stated that he had been waylaid and robbed by three colored men. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1873.

ERIE COUNSEL SUED.

Frederick A. Lane, formerly counsel of the Erie Railway Company, has been sued in the Supreme Court by Mrs. May C. Leroy Goodridge, administratrix of Ezra R. Goodridge, for an account. The case came up this morning before Justice Pratt, on a motion to appoint a receiver. The allegations are that Lane expended some $60,000 collected by him as such attorney in paying dividends to certain creditors of the State, of which amount he paid himself some $57,000 as a dividend upon two judgments of $150,000 obtained by Lane himself against her, without her knowledge. Lane denies any charge of fraudulent acts. Decision reserved.

President Grant is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

REPORTER FOUND DROWNED.

On Wednesday last James M. Couson, reporter of the *Herald*, was assigned to visit the new steamer City of Chester, lying in North river. Since that time he has not been heard of until to-day. Intelligence has been received that his body has been found in East river. Couson was formerly connected with the Chicago *Times*.

The Suit for the Kansas Railroad Money.

TOPEKA, KS., July 28.—John O. Page, who began an action in the District Court of this county to recover $7,000 paid into the Kansas Legislature by A. M. York was dismissed to-day, he paying all the costs. The suit was to recover the money now in the hands of the State Treasurer on grounds set forth by Pomeroy in his defense that the money was given by Pomeroy to York to be given to Page to aid in the establishment of a bank at Independence. It was set for the 11th of August, and it was thought a continuance will be asked, as well as the testimony involved in the financial suit against Pomeroy would materially be adduced. It is now a very puzzling question who it belongs to, as it is positively understood that Pomeroy will set up no claim to it on his own account.

Another Threatened Revolution in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, via NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The *Voz Publica* of this city states that a revolution is imminent in the State of Nuevo Leon. There are three aspirants for Governor in that State and there being no choice by the people, the election will devolve on the Legislature, which will meet in Monterey in September next. So intense is party heat, originating in the revolution of last year and revived in the present political contest, that an outbreak is regarded as inevitable. Private advices state that prominent residents of Monterey are already preparing to leave that city to avoid being complicated in the threatened trouble.

Southwestern Crop Reports.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—The crop reports from Arkansas are very encouraging, several rains during the past ten days having brought out both the corn and cotton, though in the region of Jacksonport rain is very much needed. The reports from Mississippi are conflicting in regard to the cotton crop, but the corn crop will yield more than half a crop, owing to the drouth. While in the neighborhood of Okalona, Kosciusko and Grenada, both cotton and corn will make a good yield, while in addition to the drouth the worms have appeared. In West Tennessee the corn will yield only half a crop, but the cotton prospect is fair.

Brigham Young and His Seventeenth Wife.

SALT LAKE, July 28.—The complaint and affidavits in the case of Ann Eliza Webb, seventeenth wife of Brigham Young were filed to-day in the Clerk's office of the Third District Court. The complainant sues for $200,000 damages and alimony, pending the suit, $1,000 per month and $20,000 for counsel fees. The case will be argued probably before Judge Emerson, Judge McKean being absent for his health, on the 5th of August on the preliminary points. Other suits of a like nature will be taken soon.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The annual Convention of German Teachers of the United States met at Hornes Hall, St. Louis, yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted. Over one hundred teachers from abroad, mainly from the large Eastern cities, are present. The compulsory instruction of the German language in the public schools will be one of the questions for discussion.

Carl Vogt, saved from surrender to the Prussian government by the decision of Attorney General Williams, emphatically denies that he is the murderer of Chevalier De Blanco and explains his possession of the bank notes and other securities, which the Chevalier's relatives claim, by saying that he received them from the woman known in New York as Mrs. Vogt, who bought them in London from a German. This woman is now earning a livelihood by scrubbing law offices. While the lawyers were fighting for him she drew a thousand dollars' worth of securities, which she handed over to them after Vogt's arrest, to pay the expenses of his defense.

The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A few of the one hundred and fifty young Russian women who were driven from Zurich, by order of the Czar, while pursuing their medical studies in that city, have arrived at New York, nearly moneyless, and wanting something to do. They are described as accomplished women.

The Peruvian government has commenced suits against several dealers in guano in New York city, who are said to adulterate that article and sell it as genuine.

The steamships Minnesota, Silesia, Alabama, and King William, from New York, and Polynesia, from Quebec have arrived out.

Madame Augustine Frazer was yesterday at Cincinnati sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for procuring to abortion.

A picnic at Rocky river was yesterday given to the newsboys by the press of Cleveland, aided by subscriptions from a number of citizens. Two hundred and sixty boys participated. After the picnic a banquet at the Moran House was given to the members of the press by W. S. Robson & Co., of that city.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Atlantic and Southeastern Project.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AMSTERDAM, OHIO, July 28, 1873.

The engineers employed to run preliminary lines between Amsterdam, Ohio, and a point on the Wheeling and Lake Erie, finished their field work on Saturday. The practicability of the route has been fully demonstrated. The line run is less than eleven miles.

Milwaukee and Fon DuLac Air Line Completed.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—The Milwaukee and Fon Du Lac Air Line Road was completed on Saturday. This road forms the connecting link between the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Fon Du Lac and Milwaukee, and most of the trains will be run over this route to Chicago, instead of via Janesville and Darius.

Reduction in Freight Charges.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The managers of the trunk lines to the West have made the following reduction in freight charges on first class merchandise, which includes boots and shoes, clothing, etc: New York to Chicago, per hundred, seventy-five cents, formerly $1; Cleveland, forty-nine cents, formerly sixty-five cents; Cincinnati, seventy cents, formerly ninety cents; St. Louis, ninety seven cents formerly $1 28; Louisville, eighty-six cents, formerly $1 23; Memphis, $1 35, formerly $1 62.

The following are the rates from Lake Erie ports westward: To Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, forty-five cents; to Chicago, Milwaukee and Green Bay fifty-one cents.

Chicago and Paducah Railroad Completed.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A dispatch from Gibson, Knox county, Ills., announces that the last rail connecting the Streator and Windsor division of the Chicago and Paducah Railroad was laid on Saturday morning, fourteen miles south of this place, making 128 miles of road completed south of Streator. It is expected that through trains from Chicago will be put on to-day, in connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroads. This road passes through the thriving towns of Streator, Fairbury, Gibson, Mansfield, Monticello, Bement, Sullivan and Windsor, its present southern terminus.

Railroad Difficulties Adjusted.

ST. JOE, July 28.—It is reported on reliable authority that the embarrassment under which the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad has so long labored is over, by a satisfactory arrangement with the bondholders, and that the proposition of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad to complete it immediately to the junction with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney will be accepted. The latter company will then operate a through line which will make over one hundred miles shorter route from the Pacific coast to Chicago and St. Louis than via Omaha.

Delaware Shore Railroad.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 23d says: We recently published a notice of the organization of the Delaware Shore Railroad Company, chartered by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey at its last session. That our readers may know something of the proposed route of the contemplated road, we can inform them that it branches from the West Jersey Railroad at the little hamlet of Westville, about five miles south of Camden, and runs parallel with the West Jersey Road to Woodbury, thence parallel with the Swedesboro branch of that road between it and the Delaware river, running through Red Bank, Paulsboro, Repaupo, Bridgeport, Centre Square, Pedricktown and Pennsgrove to Pennsville, nearly opposite New Castle, Delaware. It is contemplated to extend the road at some time in the near future to Salem. The route of the road for its entire length hugs the shore of the Delaware, passing through a level and generally productive region of country, largely devoted to the production of fruit and all the more popular vegetables, and especially to the growth of sweet potatoes, for which there is a wide and steadily extending market in this city and northward, heretofore this trade has been limited to such accommodations as were afforded by packets and steamboats. With the improved facilities for transportation which this road will afford, there will no doubt follow increased production and greatly increased value to lands of the region through which the road takes its course. From the fact that the road is almost entirely level the whole distance the cost of construction will be cheap, thus affording a reasonable assurance of fair profits on the investment. Ten years ago the idea to build a railroad over the route proposed, all the distance on the very edge of a navigable stream like that of the Delaware, would have been considered absurd in the extreme, and yet the project is now contemplated, with every probability of success and profit. It is another evidence of the advantage of railway transportation over that by water. Independent of the knowledged fact that we are a fast-going people, and require quick return in our trade and traffic, the production on the line of the proposed road is generally of a perishable character, its value depending largely on a quick market.

Reading to New York.

The Reading *Times* says: "There will soon be a double track line of railroad from this city to New York. As announced some time ago, the East Pennsylvania Railroad is being double-tracked at a number of points, and it is the intention to double-track the entire road as soon as possible. The New Jersey Central Railroad Company is engaged in putting down a second track between Elizabeth city and Easton, which will give them a double-track road from the latter place to New York. These additional facilities will undoubtedly result in a large increase of trade over the Allentown route, especially if the short distance remaining on the Lebanon Valley Railroad is double-tracked, which, we understand, will be done at an early day. There will thus be a continuous double track from Harrisburg to New York, an advantage which must prove of particular importance to shippers of Western cattle. The large number of stock trains now being run over the route has made it necessary to provide increased facilities for this class of freight."

Narrow Gauge in Westmoreland County.

Frank Cowan's Paper says: The latest project of pith and importance is a narrow gauge railroad from Mount Pleasant to Ligonier or Stahlstown, but most probably to the former point, a distance of about twenty miles. So far has this project advanced that the right of way on the greater portion of the route has been obtained, and arrangements were made for a charter last week. A preliminary survey, moreover, has been begun by Messrs. Haverstick & Barrell with an efficient corps of engineers. Last week about a mile of the line from the Mount Pleasant terminus was run, and this week continued, but to what distance has not been reported. It is thought the route up Jacobs creek will be comparatively easy, with grades of not more than 100 or 125 feet to the mile, which, for a narrow gauge road, will not be objectionable.

The object of the new road is to develope the rich mineral country between Mount Pleasant, in the valley between the Randolph and the Chestnut ridges, and Ligonier or Stahlstown, in the valley between the Chestnut ridge and the Laurel Hill range, and form a communication between the valleys similar to the one farther north, formed by the Ligonier Valley Railroad, which traverses the Chestnut ridge, by way of the Loyalhanna gorge. The variety of the mineral wealth in so short a distance is remarkable, comprising the celebrated Connellsville coking coal seam, the Freeport beds ore about two feet in thickness, a monstrous ledge of limestone, a bed of marble—indicated by Dr. King—a superior quality of glass sand, building stone, and besides as fine a lot of timber as can be found in Western Pennsylvania. Mount Pleasant is the place of all others in the county to construct this road. She has wealth, enterprise and intelligence overflowing which in this project will find a profitable channel. Success attend her, and particularly her worthy citizen Mr. Adam Rumbaugh, of the enterprising firm of Tinsman & Rumbaugh, for the leading part he has taken in the enterprise.

If Ligonier valley cannot be traversed from New Florence to the mouth of Indian creek, as it should be, by all means, let there be as many lines running into this rich valley to tap it as possible. Perhaps, if a few more tap lines are projected, it will stimulate the valley folks to greater and more united action to secure the construction of the New Florence and Connellsville, via Jones's Mills, Railroad, a line of forty-five miles of development of coal, iron, limestone, timber, etc., which will be made some day.

A New Shipping Route.

An entirely new shipping route between Eastern cities and the principal centres of the West has recently come into operation, furnishing still another choice of lines to merchants and manufacturers who are interested in the interchange of Eastern and Western products. The Clyde line of steamers from Boston, Providence and Philadelphia now make regular connections at Richmond with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, whence the goods are sent by rail and river packets to Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, St. Louis, &c. The "Old Dominion" line of steamers, plying between New York and Richmond, also makes the same connections and issues through bills of lading to the same points. The certainty of making time and the rates are said to be sufficient inducements to attract a large amount of traffic by this route.

The Pennsylvania Double-Tracking in New Jersey.

The work of widening the Pennsylvania Railroad from Elizabeth to Rahway has been completed, and all is ready for the laying of two more steel tracks, which are to be put down one on each side of the present tracks. It is understood that this double-tracking is to be eventually completed along the whole of the New Jersey division of this road wherever the right of way can be procured. Negotiations have been going on for some time for the right of way for a similar widening on the road between Waverly and North Elizabeth.

The Brunswick and Albany to be Sold.

A joint decree has been issued for the sale of the Brunswick and Albany (Ga.) Railroad, with its equipments, franchise, &c., at Brunswick, October 18. A compromise has been effected between the bondholders and the contractors, the contractors accepting a preferred lien for 30 per cent of their claim, and the bondholders taking judgment for the face amount of their bonds, together with accumulated interest. The claims of the laborers were not contested, and preferred judgment entered in their favor for the whole of their claims.

Fresh Beef.

B. F. Patterson, of Phoenix, Arizona, lost a cow. The animal had been tied over night and the rope was cut. It looked like the work of a cow thief, and cow tracks mixed up with horse tracks turned away from Patterson's house had a still more suspicious appearance. The tracks were followed until they reached a butcher shop and there they were lost, but the butcher (a Mexican) had just killed a beef and there was the hide of Mr. Patterson's cow stretched out to dry. Patterson knew the hide and suspected that the beef came from under it. The butcher said he had bought the cow of another Mexican (naming him), and that other Mexican was found and taken before a magistrate to give an account of himself and the cow. He was also remembered as wearing a ring that had belonged to a man found dead in the woods one day. He had never explained satisfactorily how he got that ring, and the people had never ascertained how the man who had owned and worn the ring amongst them came to his death. But this is digression. We are after a Mexican who sold a cow to a butcher, who forthwith turned the cow into fresh beef. Before the magistrate the butcher and his wife testified that the prisoner had sold them the cow. The prisoner said that was all true, and Patterson said he had lost a cow and found a hide and fresh beef that he believed belonged to her and him. He moreover asked the butcher to pay him for his beef. This the butcher positively refused to do, as he had paid for the cow once. After the examination the Mexican thief was taken to jail. The Mexican butcher was also arrested, and his examination was to take place the next day. The farmers began to collect in town very early next morning. They were very quiet and orderly, but there were a good many of them. They went to the jail and asked to see the cow thief. The Sheriff glanced at the number of visitors and he thought he'd let 'em in. The Mexican took a morning walk with them a little way out of town, and they came back in an hour without him. He had climbed a tree. The butcher was examined before the magistrate and the farmers stayed to hear the trial. The butcher was acquitted by the Court, and the farmers still hung around. They were so thick around him that the butcher found it difficult to get along after he had got out of the Court room. And still the farmers hung around, and the butcher found himself walking with them toward the country. He at length consented to pay Patterson for the fresh beef, which he had declined to do the evening before, and the farmers hung around no more. They went quietly to their several homes.

The United States Attorney General has recommended that pardons be issued to Felix Diver, Stephen Spawn, Ewan Murphy and Wm. Scraggs, convicted in North and South Carolina of Ku-Klux outrages.

STATE NEWS.

Concerning the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, the Titusville *Courier* remarks: Under the energetic management of Mr. J. T. Blair, this road has been pushed to Harrisville, (thirty-four miles from Greenville) to which station trains are running regularly. Twenty-five additional miles are under contract, and it is expected the road will be into the Butler oil district by the first of October. Already quantities of oil amounting to thirty cars a day and upwards are being shipped, two pipe lines delivering the oil at Harrisville, while two more are building. Two coal mines have been opened upon the line, with a capacity of five hundred tons per day. There is also considerable lumber traffic.

The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company propose to erect a new depot at Greenville, soon.

Pleasantville, Venango county, is shaken to its social center by a matrimonial sensation, wherein a florist, son of a minister, seems to be the offending party. Nine years ago he married a young lady of good family, who was a faithful and loving wife to him. In conducting his business correspondence, the florist made the acquaintance of a young lady in Harrison county, W. Va., and became smitten with her. He tried to induce his wife to sign a paper signifying her wish to be divorced, without letting her know the nature of the document. Very sensibly she refused. Her signature was forged, however, a decree procured in a Wisconsin Court, through the aid of New York divorce shysters, and a marriage between the West Virginia lady and the man of plants and flowers, duly consummated. Wife No. 2 was kept in Erie, the husband dividing his time between her and No. 1, never having told the latter plainly that the divorce had been procured. Thus matters stood until within a few days past, when a grand explosion took place. The injured wife has placed her case in the hands of a lawyer, and the recreant husband has "made himself scarce."

A cruel young man in a Titusville hotel put sulphuric acid in his hair oil. The chambermaid thinks it perfectly awful, the way they charge for false hair.

The Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers will meet in Philadelphia on September 17th.

Henry Falk, a tailor, hung himself in Mauch Chunk, last Wednesday night, and was dead when discovered. He leaves a wife and family.

The pressman of the Meadville *Republican* got one of his feet tangled in the machinery, the other night, and had a part of it taken off.

A. Pardee, Esq., has given a lump of coal weighing eight thousand two hundred and one pounds, to Lafayette College at Easton.

C. A. Light proposes to establish a weekly newspaper at Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county.

A gentleman, well informed in the iron business, estimates the amount of pig metal in Sharpsville and Sharon to be worth one million dollars.

The Sheriff of Crawford county advertises eighty-six properties for sale on the 4th of August. Titusville furnishes twenty seven of the eighty-six.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of the 25th says: The rails at certain points on the East Penn. Railroad, between this city and Emaus, expanded by the action of the extreme heat, yesterday, to such a degree that several trains had to lay over until the displaced rails were put in order. In some places the rails were expanded so much that they were forced nine inches out of their proper positions. The heat has not been so effective in this vicinity before for a number of years.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says: There is a lady living in Lewisburg ninety-two years of age, who enjoys excellent health, and tends her garden every fair day—a pursuit she thoroughly understands, as her large number of growing plants abundantly proves. She is also a great reader, having quite recently, read the Old Testament through in "four weeks" time—a job which some of her children have been at for sixty years, and perhaps are not through yet.

Says the Brownsville *Clipper*: Mr. Aaron Brawdy took from the top box of Fison's patent bee-hives, in use on his farm, one day last week, eighty-three pounds of surplus honey, the same hive having also given off three vigorous swarms this season—facts in bee culture which challenge this part of the United States. Mr. Fison throws out the challenge.

The *Delaware County American* says: A short ride through portions of our county, a few days since, enables us to state that most of the growing crops present a favorable appearance. Corn and potatoes, in the main, look well and promise a fair yield. The oat crop is short, having been much injured by the excessively dry weather of the present summer. The grass in some parts is thin, while in others it is fair. The wheat and rye, now all harvested, have produced more than an average yield. Altogether, we see no cause for complaint.

George Cooper, a Norristown hoodlum, is under arrest for defacing the Episcopal church building in that place. He is only ten or twelve years old, but well developed in iniquity.

The Montrose *Republican* says: "Judge J. J. Wright, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, who will be remembered as the only colored man ever admitted to practice as an attorney in the Courts of Susquehanna county, and the first ever admitted to practice in the State, has been spending a few days with his relatives in Springville township, this county. On Sunday last he delivered a discourse to the colored people of Montrose. He urged on them the duty of doing more for self-improvement, that they may be the better qualified to meet the responsibilities devolving upon them as citizens of this great and free republic. He is an impressive and logical speaker, and gave his colored brethren some very salutary counsel."

The epizooty is having another "run" among the horses in Scranton and vicinity.

The crop of apples and pears in Berks county will be small.

A corporation has been formed by the people of Lyons and Bowers stations, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, in Berks county, to be known as the East Pennsylvania Iron Company, with the object of erecting a furnace between the two villages.

A man named Hoover died in Reading, on Tuesday evening, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He had been on a spree for several days.

The Reading *Times* says: Mr. John G. Hill, of Cumru township, lost two valuable two-year old heifers, on Tuesday night, which burst from eating young clover.

Thomas S. Durkee, of Somerset, was working with a pistol a few days ago. The discharge of the weapon was purely accidental, but this fact does not mollify the feelings of Mr. Durkee, when he contemplates the loss of the first finger of his left hand.

A man named Steyer, residing near Somerset, is the owner of an equine thirty-three years of age, which is still able to work in harness. The owner will dispose of him for one hundred dollars.

A Berlin correspondent of the Somerset *Herald* quaintly remarks as follows: "The order of Good Templars played out several weeks ago. They sold out their furniture and divided the money, and some of them got gloriously drunk on the head of it."

POLITICAL.

State.

Of matters political in Clarion county, the Titusville *Herald* has this to say: The Democratic primaries have been held and a ticket presented for the faithful. Strange as it may appear, there is much dissatisfaction among the "honest masses" of the party, who think that even in Clarion there is such an institution as a ring. Not a few of the old liners are assuming independent attitudes, and such a candidate for Commissioner and Treasurer are already in the field. Opposition to Mr. Beck, candidate for Sheriff, appears to be the most formidable and is creating no little commotion in the ranks. The present incumbent of that office has committed the unpardonable sin of opposing in his rounds the regular nominee, and a bull of excommunication has been issued in his case, which in the eyes of his "Rip Van Winkle" friends has not a redeemable feature. That an individual who has been honored by the party with three lucrative offices should exercise a little independence of thought and oppose the party's choice because he considered him incompetent and untrustworthy, is to them an illustration of political and total depravity. The Republican County Convention will convene on the 9th of August and the most available ticket placed in the field. Indications point to an active canvass, and a Radical Sheriff at least is among the possibilities of October.

General.

Attempts to form Granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry among the farmers of New England, have proved almost total failures. Only one grange is said to have been formed, and that is in Greenfield, Mass.

The Ohio Republicans will open their campaign at Athens, August 23, when speeches will be made by Governor Noyes and Senator Morton. Governor Noyes has published a card, saying no man has been asked by him to use his influence toward securing a Legislature in favor of him (Noyes) for United States Senator. He expressed himself in favor of an unpledged Legislature.

The Baltimore *American* intimates that the last Democratic primary elections in that city were reckless and dishonest beyond even the examples complained of by the Democrats in their comments upon Republican primaries.

We call the *Herald's* attention to the gentleman known as Robert J. Doe, who was last heard of at Long Branch. Mr. Doe is a temperance lecturer, and is said to look wonderfully like the President. The latter positively will not run for President again; and we have no doubt that with a very little fixing up Mr. Doe would make a tolerable Julius Cæsar.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* regards A. M. Thompson, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, as the leading candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Wisconsin. That Governor Washburn will be renominated, it says, is conceded.

The Louisville *Commercial* says that the feeling in favor of a constitutional convention is gradually growing throughout Kentucky.

Wooden Pavements a Nuisance.

The authorities of New York city have commenced to summarily abate nuisances, and the *Journal of Commerce* wants to know when it will be the turn of the wooden pavements, which it declares to be as big a nuisance as any of them. The *Journal* says:

Had the pavement been laid for the express purpose of wearing out in the least possible time, so as to make new pavement and new enormous outlays necessary, the ingenious contractors and jobbers could not have carried out that idea better than they did. The gravel had hardly been smoothed over the wooden surface before the rotting, splitting and displacement seemed to begin; and, for a while, one of the commonest of sites was that of a gang of laborers tearing up portions of the work, almost freshly laid, to replace it with new blocks, and so make new expenses for the city and profits for the Ring.

On the whole, the *Journal* is inclined to think Mr. Van Nort's policy a sound one—the repairing of the worst places in the wooden pavement to render it more fit for travel, and keep the street clear of stagnant pools, until the Legislature is willing to authorize an expenditure for the gradual removal of the blocks and the laying of a good, solid trap-block pavement—the kind which, it says, should never have been departed from.

Taking Cold.

If a cold settles on the outer covering of the lungs, it becomes pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, or lung fever, and in many cases carries off the strongest man to the grave within a week. If cold falls upon the inner covering of the lungs, it is pleurisy, with its knife-like pains and its slow, very slow recoveries. If a cold settles in the joints, there is rheumatism with its agonies of pain, and rheumatism of the heart, which in an instant sometimes snap asunder the cords of life with no friendly warning. It is of the utmost practical importance, then, in the wintry weather, to know not so much how to cure a cold as how to avoid it. Cold always comes from one cause, some part of the body being colder than natural for a time. If a person will keep his or her feet warm always, and never allow himself or herself to be chilled, he or she will never take cold in a lifetime; and this can only be accomplished by due care in warm clothing and avoidance of drafts and exposure. While multitudes of colds come from cold feet, perhaps the majority arise from cooling off too quickly after becoming a little warmer than is natural from exercise or work, or from confinement to a warm apartment.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Blockade Runner Virginius

Consul Thorington Will Explain

Louisiana Election Decision.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1873.

The Blockade Runner.

Consul Thorington, who arrived in the Aspinwall steamer on Friday, it is expected will come on here to personally explain to the State Department his action in the matter of the blockade runner Virginius. He is just recovering from the Panama fever, and had obtained leave of absence to come home before the arrival of the Virginius at Aspinwal. The United States naval officers at that place, who protected the Virginius at his request, were not obliged to do so, but acted in their own discretion, as the Consul had no authority over them. The Commander of the Kansas, although seeing the Virginius safely to sea, admitted that he did not believe she was entitled to protection. This admission will be made use of by the Spanish Minister in his communication to the State Department. Secretary Fish has not yet returned, and it is probable that the reply on the part of our government will be prepared by him.

Decision Against Warmothites.

A telegram received from New Orleans states that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided that all action of officers holding Warmoth's commission after the election in November, upon returns made by either of his Returning Boards, are absolutely null and void.

To Be Legalized.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has petitioned the Courts of that State to declare legal his assumption of the name of Mitchell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1873.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The July agricultural report just sent to press represents an improvement in winter wheat, but a decline in prospects for spring wheat on account of unseasonable weather in some quarters and insect enemies in others.

The average in corn is increased in West Virginia and Minnesota, and decreased in all other States, except Florida and Arkansas, where it remains the same as last year. Corn planting was everywhere retarded by the weather, and in many cases corn has been several times replanted. Unusual complaint of defective seed is made in all parts of the country.

The condition of cotton has been previously given. The reports also to July 1st indicate a crop of 89.5 per cent. of the average, not including Virginia, where the culture is yet mainly experimental.

The prospective yield of oats declined during June in the New England, Middle and Northwestern States, except Wisconsin. It was enhanced in all of the Gulf States except Mississippi.

Winter rye improved in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. It remained stationary in Georgia and declined in all other States. Spring rye was below the average, in all the States but five a minimum, 70 being found in California and the maximum in Nebraska.

Winter barley generally declined in the Southwest, where heavy rains prevailed.

The grass crop generally improved in the New England and Middle States. However, they were greatly shortened by drought.

The late winter told disastrously upon the fruit crop. The injury to apple trees is more extensive than was apparent at last report. Vast numbers of peach trees were killed.

The condition of grapes ranged from 61 in California to 127 in Nebraska, 100 representing the average.

The average of potatoes remained the same as last year, or increased in twenty two States and decreased in all the others. The Colorado beetle has extended its ravages eastward, being reported for the first time in several counties of New York. It was still devasting in the West, but the farmers had learned in many counties how to destroy it effectually. The maximum condition of the crop, 111, was found in Georgia, and the minimum, 76, in Delaware.

Grasshoppers in Nebraska.

SIOUX CITY, July 28.—During the last two days the grasshoppers have been visible in the air, but not in large enough numbers to excite alarm. At this hour countless millions may be seen. Their general tendency seems to be southwest. Grave apprehensions are expressed by those familiar with their ravages in other portions of the country. The result can't be other than disastrous should the cloud of grasshoppers now hovering over this vicinity settle here.

Investments in Utah Mines.

[Salt Lake Correspondence Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Capital, especially English capital, is seeking opportunities to place money in the Utah mines. To do so advantageously is not easy. There are many discoveries in the market, but there are few mines. A discovery is not a mine; it is only the prospect of one. Of these, there are 3,000 or more in the Territory, while there are only about twenty working and paying mines. The former can often be purchased for $1,000 or more; in the latter, the owners think they have too good a thing to be in haste to sell. They calculate that they can work them to increasing profit for a few years and then sell out for a large price. Such was the case with the Emma. A quarter interest in the bands of first owners netted $500,000. The Flagstaff was sold for $300, and was called a great sale. Its actual value is now among the millions. Englishmen know the lasting value of silver mines. Such mines have been worked for hundreds of years in Europe with profit. Why should not the same results obtain in those of the Rocky mountain region, where the geological formations and conditions are similar? In purchasing into a working mine a degree of certainty can be reached based upon the ore in sight, and which can be measured between the levels. Change of stock has, in the main, been legitimate. There are, or have been, few wild cat operations.

Many of the "prospects" may prove of incalculable value. All that is wanted is money to develop them.

The mineral range extends to the southern portion of the Territory. At a distance of 275 miles from Salt Lake, south, there are working mines that are paying a dividend of ten to twelve per cent. per month. In the same section of territory are iron mines, yielding a very superior quality of ore, which is smelted at Pioche, and the pig shipped East and West. The Utah Southern Railway conveys $20,000 worth of mineral daily from Pioche to Salt Lake, the greater part, however, reaching the Central Pacific Railway, via Palisades.

An Important Decision from the Attorney General.

The Clinton (Iowa) *Herald* says: "A man of this city, whom we will call Smith, sent an agent down the river with a wagon. When he reached Davenport he put the team in a stable and hired to another man, without informing his employer. He wrote to Clinton asking a remittance to pay expenses, and Mr. Smith forwarded a money order to Muscatine. The next day Mr. Smith learned that his agent had left his employ, and was therefore an impostor. He applied to the postmaster here to prevent payment. Mr. Tierney telegraphed to Muscatine to that effect, and also wrote. The postmaster at Muscatine wrote to the Department at Washington asking instructions. On receipt of the letter the Department officials wrote to Mr. Tierney, asking particulars. The latter replied. To his last letter Mr. Tierney has received an answer from the Superintendent of the Money Order Department at Washington. He states that this case does not come within the provisions of the section relating to persons 'engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery or scheme of distributing money,' &c., 'or scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses,' &c., and that as the Attorney General, last December, decided that 'the remitter of a money order cannot forbid the payment of it by any notice to the office at which it is made payable before it has been paid,' the order in question must be paid to the payee or his order. He had so advised the postmaster at Muscatine. The decision is most important. Here was a clear instance of fraud discovered before it was too late to remedy it, had there been a provision in the postal law covering the case."

Regatta Time.

[From the Boston Journal.]

As so much is always said just before a race about the best time made in previous races, a few specimens are appended. The fastest time by a University crew on Quinsigamond was made by the Yale crew in 1865, namely, 17.42¼, being only two seconds slower than the fastest six-oared time ever made on the lake, namely, 17.40¼, by the Ward brothers in 1868.

Among the fastest time made at Worcester are: Harvard University crew in 1859, 19.18; Yale University crew in 1860, 19.05¾; Harvard Sophomores in 1864, 19.05; Yale University in 1864, 19.01; Harvard University in 1865, 18.09, when Yale made 17.42¼; Harvard Scientifics in 1867, 18.53¼; Harvard University in 1866, 18.43¾, and Yale the same day, 19.10; Harvard University in 1867, 18.13¼; Harvard University in 1868, 17.48½, and Yale the same day, 18.38¾; Harvard University in 1869, 18.02, and Yale the same day, 18.11, this being the closest race ever rowed between Yale and Harvard.

But two straight-away matches have been rowed, the first at Ingleside, two years ago, when the record was as follows:

University Race—Massachusetts Agricultural, 17.16¼; Harvard, 17.23¾; Brown, 17.47½.

Last year the time was as follows:

University Race—Amherst, 16.33; Harvard, 16.57; Agricultural, 17.19; Bowdoin, 17.31; Williams, 17.59; Yale, 18.13.

Freshmen Race—Wesleyan, 17.07; Amherst, 17.29; Brown, 18.39; Yale, 18.58.

The West Virginia Quarrels.

The Supreme Court of West Virginia has decided against Governor Jacob in his contest with the Board of Public Works respecting the appointment of Superintendent of the State Penitentiary. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives a rumor that he intends to resign and appeal to the people. It says: "The Governor would be eligible for re-election for the remainder of the term, and resigning now, an election would have to be held to fill the vacancy. In this way he could, therefore, enable the people of the State to pass judgment on the quarrel as it now stands—to re-elect him if they approve his course, to defeat him if they approve the course of the Legislature. It would make a square fight, and bring the whole difficulty to an issue. We can very well understand that with an assurance that the people approve his course, the Governor would feel encouraged to stay there and fight the plunderers and corruptionists till the people get another chance at this Legislature, but that without some expression of such approval he could not feel that his usefulness in that place, stripped and disarmed at all points as he is by the conspiracy against the treasury, would be sufficient to justify the sacrifice it would require of him to remain under such circumstances."

THE report of the Adjutant General of Canada recently issued, shows that the total force of the Dominion militia, including gazetted officers, actually present with their corps during the time of the annual drill, was 30,144. In addition to this number 339 men attended the infantry schools of instruction, a large proportion being officers and non-commissioned officers in militia corps. The actual force trained last year, chiefly in camps of exercise, was 951 field artillery men, 103 engineers, and 25,724 infantry, the whole constituting the Canadian army of 30,144 men. The greater part of the cavalry are now supplied with Snider carbines of the same kind as that used by the English regular cavalry. Scientific instruction in artillery exercises has been provided for, and the field batteries are being armed as fast as means will permit with the same description of field guns as those recently issued to the horse artillery of the English regular army, in place of the old pattern field guns. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same kind of ammunition as that used in the regular army.

The country is about equally pleased and sorry over the result of the Dana matter, says the Chicago *Times*. It is pleased that a vital principle has been sustained and approved, but sorry that Dana was not taken to Washington and locked up securely, where he would never have been heard from any more. Thus, over the result, do mingle our laughter and our tears.

STATE HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Old Building—The Meeting of the Continental Congress—Declaration of Independence—Description of the Structure One Hundred Years Ago.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

That time honored structure which covers the entire block front on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, is now and has ever been known in Philadelphia as the State House, because of the fact that it was originally erected for the State Capital or meeting hall for the General Assembly of the colony. Throughout the country it is euphoniously and patriotically called Independence Hall, although but one room of the edifice is entitled to that appellation.

THE STATE HOUSE

Still preserves its dignity as a building of some pretensions in an architectural point of view, albeit it is composed mainly of red bricks, most of which, it is believed, were made in this country. The stone dressings are of bluish stone, mostly with lines, ledges, and copestones of white stone. The front portal is of brown stone, of the Corinthian style of architecture. There is a central building and east and west wings, the latter having undergone frequent and radical mutations since they were originally erected, but the main building stands externally nearly as it did in the olden time.

THE STEEPLE

is comparatively a modern appendage to the structure, and did not hold the bell which "proclaimed liberty" in 1776, as is generally supposed. The roof is of iron, and the building has been made as nearly fire-proof as possible. It has been on fire several times, but was never seriously damaged, and seems to have been providentially preserved to us through many long years.

The first description of the State House of which we have any account was given by Professor Kalm, the Swedish traveler who visited our city in 1748. He says the greatest public ornament he saw here then was the "Town Hall, having a tower, with a bell, and greater than Christ church, which is not yet built up."

THE BUILDING

was commenced in 1729, (under the direction of Thomas Lawrence and Andrew Hamilton, Commissioners,) finished in 1734, and the offices adjoining were completed in 1735. The total cost was £5,600. Edward Woolley did the carpenter work, Thomas Bonde the brickwork, and William Holland the marble and stone dressings.

THE GROUND

was formerly higher on Chestnut and lower on Walnut street than it is now, and was graded expressly for the structure. In 1783 the ground in the rear of the State House, and now known as Independence Square, was laid out and planted with shade and ornamental trees.

THE DESIGN

of the State House was prepared by John Kearsley, M. D., an amateur architect of the time. Soon after it was completed the Colonial Legislature met here—the Senate up stairs and the House of Representatives in the room now called Independence Hall. Anthony Morris was then President of the Senate, and George Latimer was Speaker of the House. The up-stairs rooms were the largest, and were frequently used as a banqueting hall for the city and Colonial feasts. In September, 1736, William Allen, Mayor, gave a banquet at his own expense here to his friends. In 1756, in honor of the arrival of the new Governor, Denny, a banquet was given in his honor by the Colonial authorities. In 1757, Lord Loudon, commander of the King's troops in the colonies, arrived, and was given a banquet in the State House.

In 1774 the inhabitants of Philadelphia, being intensely "rebel," tendered to the members of the First Congress a grand banquet in the State House, to which five hundred guests sat down. A year later, without leave or license, the

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

took actual possession of the State House and occupied its rooms free of charge, and so determined were the people in favor of independence, that it is believed the public feeling of the period had a great deal to do with forcing some shaking members to sign Jefferson's immortal charter of our liberties. Philadelphia was then a unit for a free republic, which she did more to create than any other city, and she was foremost in sending forth her sons to serve the Union she had originated when the war against slavery was inaugurated. Throughout every trial during the last century she has always been found true and trusty to the very core and to the last extremity. In that hall the Congress met day after day and perfected their work. It was their citadel as well as their meeting place, for in the cellars, and buried in the yard, were arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, ready for use when needed, even if the effort cost them "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors."

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

was read and finally adopted in Independence Hall on the 4th of July, 1776, and on the 8th of July it was read to the people assembled in Independence Square by William Nixon, and was received with shouts of approval. Then it was the "old bell" (still preserved) in the old steeple (now destroyed) rang out in joyous tones in honor of the event. But afterwards the British captured the city, and the people, still "intensely rebel," and true to the cause of liberty, took down the old bell and buried it so that the Redcoats could not capture it and take it to England as a trophy. It was preserved and replaced in the old hall, and is there to this day. It is cracked badly, but can be rung on the 4th of July, 1876, with effect, if necessary.

For many years the upper part of the State House was occupied by Peale's Museum, and the lower part was used for Court rooms. On the occasion of the retiring of Gen. Washington from the Presidency of the United States, he delivered his farewell address in the State House—some say in the room opposite to Independence Hall, and others maintain that it was the room now occupied by District Court No. 2.

In 1799 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania met in the State House and had proceedings touching the death of

WASHINGTON,

and then proceeded from that hall to take part in the obsequies. When Lafayette came here in 1823, Independence Hall was all torn out and refitted and carpeted for his reception, and the room has been used ever since as a sort of reception hall for the Mayors of the city, and for the Governor of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States. Upon the consolidation of the city in 1854 Councils took possession of the upper part of the edifice, and had chambers for their meetings fitted up.

As is well known, Independence Hall is now being arranged as nearly as it was in 1776 as possible, and around the walls will be placed portraits of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Some Treasury Girls.

No one who has lived in Washington but knows that a majority of the female clerks come from the best families in the country. It was in the Treasury that Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin found his wife, and she was the beautiful daughter of a distinguished public man. The present United States District Attorney for South Carolina wooed and won the beautiful Alice Ingersoll (whose father once occupied the high position of Attorney General of Massachusetts) from the office of the Controller of Currency, and I might go on for pages telling who is and who has been there. Robert J. Walker, once Governor of Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury, and retained as an able lawyer in all prominent cases, now has a fair young daughter, who has recently become an orphan, and is earning her own support in the Internal Revenue. Mrs. Mary Johnson, daughter of Colonel Abert, who for a long series of years was head of the Topographical Bureau, has for ten years been clerk in the Treasury. Her husband was consul to Florence, and died there a short time before the war. Not long after her father died, and as she had two sons to rear and educate, she laid aside all pride and became a government clerk, or, to be precise, a female employe, for the civil service masters say, inasmuch as women are not clerks, they cannot compete for the $1,200, $1,400, or any but $900 positions. There is chivalry, justice, and all the highflown sentiments of man to woman expressed! Mrs. Johnson's boys are growing up to be worthy young men, and the oldest is about entering the Naval School at Annapolis. Mrs. Tilton, sister of Gen. Thomas Ould, is a clerk in the Internal Revenue. The widow of Capt. Ringgold is there. The widow of Maj. Heap is a clerk. There are many illustrious names to be found in all the Departments. The life these ladies live is hard enough at the best, without the tongue of detraction adding to their trials. One thing, they are constantly stung by the injustice done them in the difference of pay between them and the men, while they are held to even a more rigid accountability. There is a constant attempt to defraud them of their salaries for any absence, while men can frequently be called away.

The Habit of Reading.

"I have no time to read," is the common complaint, and especially of women, whose occupations are such as to prevent continuous book perusal. They seem to think, because they cannot devote as much attention to books as they are compelled to devote to their avocations, that they cannot read anything. But this is a great mistake. It isn't the books we finish at a sitting which always do us the most good. Those we devour in the odd moments, half a dozen pages at a time, often give us more satisfaction, and are more thoroughly digested than those we make a particular effort to read. The men who have made their mark in the world have generally been the men who have in boyhood formed the habit of reading at every available moment, whether for five minutes or five hours.

It is the habit of reading rather than the time at our command that helps us on the road to learning. Many of the most cultivated persons, whose names have been famous as students, have given only two or three hours a day to their books. If we make use of spare minutes in the midst of our work, and read a little, if but a page or a paragraph, we shall find our brains quickened and our toil lightened by just so much increased satisfaction as the book gives us. Nothing helps along the monotonous daily round so much as fresh and striking thoughts, to be considered while our hands are busy. A new idea from a new volume is like oil, which reduces the friction of the machinery of life. What we remember from brief glimpses into books often serves as a stimulus to action, and becomes one of the most precious deposits in the treasury of our recollection. All knowledge is made up of small parts, which would seem insignificant in themselves, but which taken together, are valuable weapons for the mind and substantial armor for the soul. "Read anything continuously," says Dr. Johnson, "and you will be learned." The odd minutes which we are inclined to waste, if carefully availed of for instruction, will, in the long run, make golden hours and golden days that we shall be ever thankful for.—*"Home and Society," Scribner's for August.*

Wills in Great Britain.

"Will you permit me," writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, "to give your readers the causes of all this blundering in American newspapers about Napoleon. The amount sworn to in all wills in the United Kingdom is the value of the personal property, not one cent of real estate being included in the sum. For instance, the late Thomas Brassey, Esq., M. P., the great railroad contractor, had 'personalities' sworn to as worth £6,000,000; while the Marquis of Westminister, with real estates in the West End of London alone worth many millions of pounds sterling, had 'personalities' amounting only to £200,000. Just look at a similar blunder made in the past week about the will of Macready, the tragedian. His 'personalities' were sworn under £20,000. American papers are astonished at how little he had accumulated. But Macready left an annuity to his sister of £700, and several large bequests. If editors would just ask themselves where all these bequests were to come from with only £20,000 entirely—worth in England three per cent. per annum—they would see the annuity alone could not be paid, and that there must be more property somewhere.

THE London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently held its forty-ninth annual meeting,—a term of life which, in itself, is enough to confirm the usefulness of the Association and the benefaction of its purposes. The society has now a fund of $170,000, which has recently been increased by a private legacy of $56,000. The expenditures of the Society during the past year have been about $50,000. A large staff of inspectors is maintained, and the London *News* bears witness that the Society has accomplished much good in the suppression of common specimens of cruelty to animals.

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White Goods, Dress Linens and Suitings, Japanese Poplins, Lawns, Percales, Prints, Ginghams, Cottonades, Jeans, Sheetings, Shirtings, Checks, Ticks, &c., &c.

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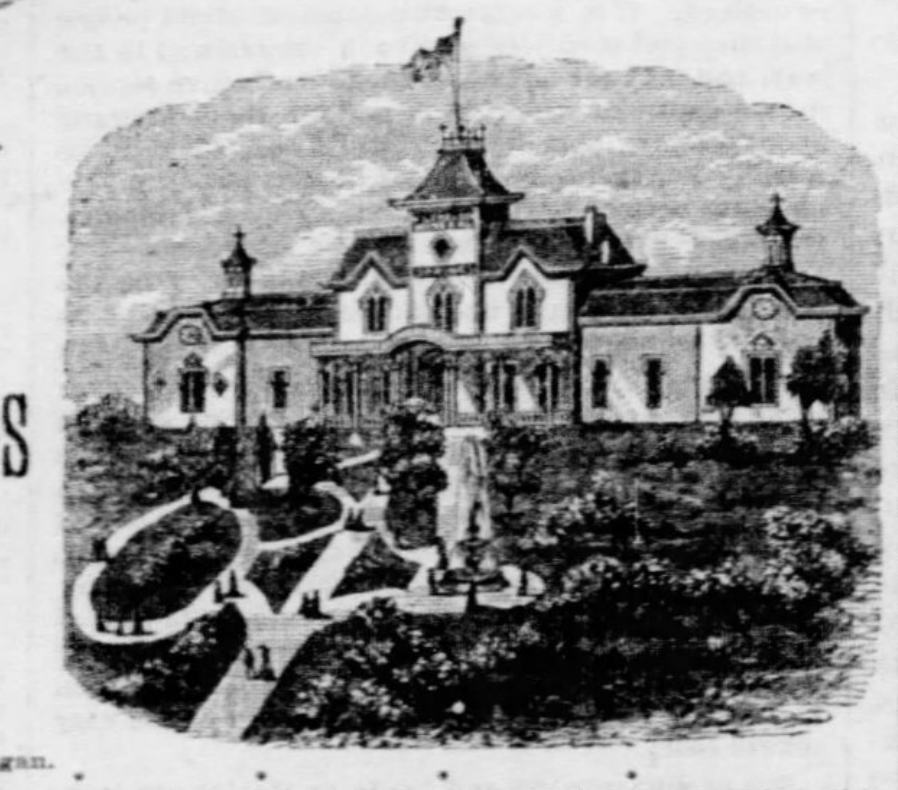

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Tea Cake.

Take one and a half cups white sugar, one and a quarter cups sweet milk, one quarter cup of butter, two eggs well beaten, one half teaspoonful salt, flavor to taste; add two and a half cups flour, having in it one measure of Banner Baking Powder.

The American Boneless Sardines

Are just the thing for excursions or daily luncheons. They are unrivalled as a repast, or for sandwiches the hunter, angler or picnicker will find enjoyment in their use. For sale wholesale by Jesse H. Lippincott.

Horse Radish Every Day in the Year.

By using the Imperial Russian Mustard persons who are partial to the flavor of horse radish can have it at all seasons. It is an agreeable desideratum for either the luncheon, dinner or supper table. For sale wholesale by Jesse H. Lippincott.

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WANTED—COAL MINERS—INQUIRE of P. L. GRIM, at New Galilee, Pa.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—SPEAKS German and English. Apply for information, Box 71, Sharpsburg, Pa.

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WANTED—15 LABORING MEN, 10 Brickyard Hands, 6 Farm and Garden Hands, 10 Girls and Women for general housework and cooking. Help of all kind required. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, 50 Tons Muck Bar, 150 Tons Fagots. Apply to W. J. HAMMOND, corner of Eleventh street and Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—WOOD WORKING MACHINERY and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. Send for circulars and prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE in Eighth ward, Allegheny, 104 feet on River avenue, extending back to W. P. R. R., 230 feet. For particulars inquire of K. BLAIR, 62 Fifth avenue.

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FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—OF 4 ROOMS and Cellar, lot 20x135 feet on Thirty-eighth street. Also 2 Lots 20x80 feet, with Dwelling of 4 Rooms, Attic and Cellar, on Center street. Also 1 Lot 20x101 feet on Mary street. Also 3 Lots on Liberty avenue, all being situate in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR CO. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30th, 1873, of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Citizens' National Bank, on and after July 25th, to the stockholders appearing on the books at this date.
T. L. RODGERS, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 22, 1873.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ CENTRAL BANK.—THE ANNUAL Election of Directors of this Bank will be held TUESDAY, August 5, 1873, at the Banking House, 34 Fifth avenue, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, July 21, 1873.

☞ TEMPERANCEVILLE AND WEST PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—The Stockholders of this Bank will meet at the Banking House, Carson street, (Thirty-fourth ward,) on TUESDAY, August 5, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year. Also for the purpose of changing name of said Bank.
W. H. WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 22, 1873.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the OZARK PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 126 Second avenue, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
J. B. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1873.

☞ NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL—Columbus West having disposed of his interest in the Saladee Manufacturing Company and withdrawn therefrom, by mutual consent, the business will be continued under the said firm name by the remaining partners, and all claims against said company up to this date must be presented at our office for immediate payment.
CYRUS W. SALADEE.
CHARLES W. SALADEE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 22, 1873.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the UNION BRIDGE COMPANY for the purpose of Erecting a Bridge across the Allegheny River from the Point in Pittsburgh to Grant Avenue, Allegheny City, are hereby notified that the first assessment of 5 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock is now due, and payable at the office of the Company, No. 121 Fourth avenue.
JOSHUA RHODES, President.
R. W. McCONNELL, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 15, 1873.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
B. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO THE ASSESSORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A meeting of the Assessors of the several districts of the County of Allegheny will be held at the Court House, on TUESDAY, August 19th, 1873, for the purpose of adopting some system for the coming Triennial Assessment, by which a uniform and equitable assessment may be arrived at throughout the county.

BY ORDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Attest: GEO. ALEXANDER, Clerk.
PITTSBURGH, July 22d, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1873.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—

Special notice is hereby given, that a Discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all taxes paid at this office on or before August 1, 1873. All taxes remaining unpaid after August 1, 1873, will, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly, approved April 18, 1873, be placed in the hands of Collectors, with TEN PER CENT. added.

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR, THIRD STORY, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1873.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given, that the Committee on Appeals from City Assessments have finally disposed of all appeals presented to them for the year 1873.

The undersigned is now prepared to issue abatements for all appeals that have been allowed in the following wards:

First Ward,
Seventh Ward,
Eighteenth Ward,
Twenty-second Ward,
Twenty-fourth Ward,
Twenty-fifth Ward,
Thirty-first Ward,
Thirty-second Ward,
Thirty-third Ward,
Thirty-fourth Ward,
Thirty-fifth Ward,
Thirty-sixth Ward.

No exonerations will be required in the other Wards, as the assessments on such appeals as were allowed in the remaining Wards of the city will be reduced on the duplicates now in the hands of the City Treasurer by MONDAY, July 28, 1873, on and after which day the corrected assessments can be paid.

THOMAS H. PHELPS, CITY ASSESSOR.

☞ CITY TAXES—1873—

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE (Municipal Hall), PITTSBURGH, June 7, 1873.

Notice is hereby given, that the several Assessors have placed in this office duplicates of

City,
City Building,
Fire,
Special,
Poor,
City School,
Ward School,
City Business Taxes, and
City Water Rents,

For the year 1873, and that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations:

Deductions.

Five per cent. deduction will be allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1873.

Addition.

Ten per cent. will be added to all taxes and water rents remaining unpaid after August 1, 1873.

The taxes assessed for the South Side wards will be received in the City Treasurer's Office.

For the accommodation of tax payers, this office will be kept open on SATURDAYS until 8 o'clock P. M., until August 1, 1873.

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals,

Indorsed Proposals for

Grading Ellsworth Avenue

Will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 3 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY August 5th, 1873, for Grading the said avenue to the width of sixty Feet (being five feet on each side) from Aiken avenue to Neville street.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blank forms for proposals obtained on application at the office of the City Engineer, Municipal Hall.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.,
ALEX. PITCAIRN,
D. W. BIDWELL,
WM. H. DENNISTON,
JOHN PEACHMENT,
Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1873.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

The Twelfth Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The buildings, which are admirably located, have been erected at a cost of over One Hundred Thousand Dollars. The private rooms, each for the occupancy of two cadets, are supplied with gas, heated by steam and well ventilated. There is an abundant supply of the purest spring water in the wash and bath room, and upon every corridor of the Academy. The apparatus for illustration is extensive and complete. The instruction is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent professors, and is thorough and practical. Cadets are graduated either in Civil or Mechanical Engineering, are fitted for any class in college, or may here complete a collegiate course and receive their degree. Cadets in the English course are carefully trained to think and to comprehend thoroughly their respective branches of study.

Careful attention is given to the morals and manners of cadets, and a discipline strict but judicious is exercised over them.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 76 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Col. Hyatt will be at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M. and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy and others on official business.

Gas Pipe,

MALEABLE FITTINGS,

POWELL'S STAR GLOBE VALVES

Send for wholesale price list.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,

68 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering

AT THE RENNSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 17th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies.

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 8th.

Registers giving full information can be had at the Bookstores, or at the School after August 25th.

$10 Reward--Lost Steer.

LOST, on Monday, July 28th, at the Allegheny Cattle Yards, a Roan White Spotted Steer (no ear marks). He was taken to the weigh scale with some other cattle and strayed into another herd. Any person giving information to the undersigned as to his whereabouts will receive the above reward.

ADAM HEYL, Allegheny Drove Yards

FOR SALE—

We offer for sale our Furniture Factory and Property thereto attached in the Seventh ward.

A rare chance for those desiring a manufacturing property.

T. B. YOUNG & CO., 21 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—

STOREHOUSE.

That very desirable New Storehouse, No. 37 PITTSBURGH DIAMOND.

Also, a good MANUFACTURING SITE IN ALLEGHENY, having good river front. Inquire of JAMES GODFREY, Real Estate Agent, No. 52 North Diamond, Allegheny.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

29 AND 31 FIFTH AVENUE.

ALL BRANCHES OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC taught by the BEST MASTERS IN THE COUNTRY. Instruction will begin MONDAY, August 4. Early application will secure a choice of hours.

Circulars at the office and Music Stores.

WILLIAM BOYD.....T. BOYD

WILLIAM BOYD & SON,

Builders and Contractors

Office, 214 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES

PEARL WHEAT.

To Whom It May Concern.

[illegible]

The Pearl Wheat Mf'g Co.

JAMES B. CLOW, General Manager.

At Bottom Prices.

Scythes and Snaths,
Hay Rakes and Forks,
Sickles and Grain Cradles,
"Novelty" Clothes Wringers

AND A FULL LINE OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co

247 LIBERTY ST.,

(Opposite the head of Wood street,) PITTSBURGH.

N. B.—Liberal Cash Discounts.

Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

HATS,

SILK AND CLOTH

CAPS.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MARKET, AT

PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST

Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing

[illegible]

Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Co., 185 to 195 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL! COAL!

Rolling Mills and Manufacturers supplied by Barge or Flat Load, in quantities to suit.

J. WILLARD GRUBBS

116 Water Street.

WM. M. M'COMBS,

Real Estate and Insurance Agt

No. 110 Smithfield Street.

Property Bought and Sold in all parts of the county.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage and Commercial Paper.

WM. B. HAYS.....WM. B. HAYS, JR.

WM. B. HAYS & SON,

PORK PACKERS,

DEALERS IN

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils

Curers of the celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams.

Just Received and in Stock,

English Pickles, assorted,
Mushroom Ketchup,
Walnut Ketchup,
Raspberry Vinegar,
L'Estragon Vinegar,
Potted Meats, assorted,
Soho Sauce,
Chinese Sauce,
Athenæum Sauce.

Prepared by Cross & Blackwell,

At BLAIR'S, 62 Fifth Avenue.

NEW STOCK OF

Ladies' Gold Watches

Just received, which we offer at very low prices. We have also a fine Stock of

Opera, Guard, Leontine and Vest Chains

of the latest styles, and many new designs of

Gold, Diamonds, Lockets and Bracelets, Fine Sets of Jewelry, &c.

We offer all at Low Prices.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

101 Fifth Avenue.

Six Doors above Smithfield street.

D. McMILLAN & CO.,

General Produce Commission Merchants

No. 359 LIBERTY STREET,

No. 370 PENN AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

[illegible]

Butter, Eggs and Produce generally arriving daily.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS, BURNING BRANDS, SEAL PRESSES, CANCELLING AND RIBBON STAMPS, STENCIL COLORS.

Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

184 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

A. PER LEE PEASE, M. D

Special Attention to Eye Diseases.

No. 100 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1873.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, has thought better of it, and having drawn his back-pay has paid it into the Treasury. That is the safe way, and puts the money where it cannot be got at, again, for the same purpose.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the New York *World* from Provo, Utah, announces the arrest of a woman *believed* to be the notorious KATE BENDER, the Kansas murderess. About twenty women have been arrested in as many different places, on the same suspicion, but have turned out bogus, as will this one.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, which sustains the 30th of July movement, says that it infinitely prefers GRANT for a third term to a chance for the reinstatement of the Democracy. There is evidently a happy, heavenly feeling of harmony between the two factions, or fractions, of the opposition in the Buckeye State.

THE Springfield *Republican* speaks of the "Epidemic of political recklessness," which is raging in Ohio on account of the Allen county movement. Where does it prevail? There has not been a response to the Allen county proposition in all that broad State, except in Cincinnati, and that was a very, very feeble one. The movement was a failure from the beginning, and has obtained much more notoriety and importance outside of the State than in it.

THE hills are green afar off. Here we have a paper speaking of JOHN P. HALE, who is supposed to be at the point of death, as "a great statesman of the last generation." So he was. But the last generation did not think so. They used to compare him to ISAAC HILL and LEVI WOODBURY, forgotten statesmen of the preceding generation, and mourn over the decay in statesmanship. It has been so with all our public men. We do not think them great until they die; and so our blessings brighten only when they take their flight.

THE dispatches from Minnesota stating that an error had been discovered in the count of the third ballot of the Republican State Convention for Governor, and that WASHBURN was really nominated, instead of DAVIS, turn out to be mere speculations. WASHBURN has announced his satisfaction with the result, and no effort will be made to change it. He and his friends support DAVIS, cordially; and as the Democrats of that State propose also to nominate and support DAVIS, he is likely to go into office by unanimous consent.

COL. MERRILL, in answer to inquiries addressed to him by Lieut. MAHAN, relative to cutting off the point of the bar near the foot of Brunot's Island, and building a dam above Merriman's Ripple, so as to throw all the water to the right of Long Island, states that he will have the bar cut off before the close of the present season. As to the building of the dam, he states that he has at present no money for that purpose; but if the river men petition for it, he will put one in next year, if permitted. These are important facts, and river men are referred to the official announcement of Lieut. MAHAN, in another column.

ONE of our exchanges indulges in regrets that no list of depositors in the Brooklyn Trust Company has yet been published and that probably none will be for the present. This is regretted because of that intense eagerness which now prevails to pry into other peoples's business. Why, really, should such a list be published? The public has no right to know who do and who do not deposit in any particular bank. There are some things which a man is entitled to have kept private, and his bank account is one of them. It is an idle and vicious curiosity that desires to penetrate into the secrets of banking institutions; and decent newspapers cannot afford to descend to the level of PAUL PRY and become mere tattlers of trifling personal details.

The improvement in the fortunes of the ocean carrying trade during the last twelve months has been very marked, and from the scarcity of tonnage and good rates of freight so far during the present year, this improvement wears a permanent look. Yet 'tis said that every rose has its thorn, and while there is plenty of remunerative employment for ships, the hard fact remains that the best portion of our foreign trade is carried on under foreign flags. —*N. Y. Shipping List.*

Philadelphia has been doing her best to remedy this trouble by building a line of four steam vessels of 3,000 tons each; yet New York has always sneered at and ridiculed the enterprise, and instead of imitating the example, is content to wait in the expectation that the line will eventually be transferred to New York. If the latter city would show a little of the spirit of her rival, she would not need to complain of the lack of American tonnage.

IF THE Quixotic gentlemen of this city who talk about starting a new Democratic paper in Pittsburgh, will stop long enough to consider the political question, "What is the use?" we will call to their attention the outspoken utterances of a Democratic paper in Alabama called the Limestone *News*, which is apparently very sick of its party. In a recent article it felt compelled to say:

"That if it can do any better, it fights no more under the Democratic flag.

"There is not a scrap of the old Democratic banner left big enough to darn a hole in a pair of breeches.

"One had as well sing hymns to a dead mule as undertake to reconcile the animosities engendered by last year's folly."

And if this is true of last year's folly, what good is there in trying to perpetuate an animosity engendered by *this* year's folly?

MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN, of the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*, and Col. FRENCH STRANGE, of the Opelika (Ala.) *Observer*, have been arrested and put under $2,000 bonds, in Columbus, on suspicion of an intention to fight a duel. The trouble grew out of the murder of Mr. PHILLIPS, some time since, by JOHN HOOPER, in Opelika. This "Major" CALHOUN is a bogus soldier, who never was in the army, but who yet managed somehow to impose himself on the Grand Army of the Republic, in this State, for a short season, and finally succeeded in getting himself appointed to the Pension office, in Philadelphia. He turned out to be a defaulter, there, and naturally found his way South, afterward, where he dropped into congenial employment as a Democratic editor. He is believed, by those who know him best, to have been a Rebel spy, all along, and it is certain that he never was a "Major" or even a private in the Union ranks. He is a poor devil, at best; and Col. FRENCH STRANGE, if he only looks at it right, will find that there is no honor to be gained by fighting a duel with such a creature.

AMERICAN SLAVERY STILL.

Less numerous than in some other cities less populous, small Italian musicians are met with in Pittsburgh also. In fact, the evil may be truly said to be universal, and there are even country neighborhoods and villages in the United States, where little boys of Italian birth are occasionally if not constantly seen painfully endeavoring to earn money with the aid of a tambourine or a violin or a flute or other musical instrument. It is, however, in the large cities that the evil is most flagrant, and the agitation of the subject has not begun at all too soon. These Italian boys are really the abject slaves of wretches, whom they call their *padroni* or masters, and whom they dread as few Southern negroes ever dreaded their owners or overseers. The boys fall into the power of the *padroni* in one or other of two ways. A boy is sometimes kidnapped from his parents in Italy who for years or forever remain uncertain of his fate. But more frequently the boy is bought for a sum of money from parents whose poverty reconciles them to the transaction. They are generally made to believe that, in thus parting with their child, they are doing the best possible thing for him as well as for themselves. The rascal who buys the boy engages to instruct him in music and thus qualify him to earn his own livelihood, while he, of course, promises to feed and clothe him. Upon these terms duly recorded in a contract or indenture by a notary, the child becomes the absolute possession of the *padrone* for a certain number of years, who takes him to some foreign country.

Great numbers of these virtual slaves are brought every year to the United States, where their deplorable condition has only lately become a subject of general interest. They are lodged in damp, unhealthy cellars, or in equally miserable tenement house garrets, are usually clothed in rags, and are compelled to live on the scantiest fare. They are besides treated with relentless cruelty in other respects, each boy being required to earn or steal for his padrone a certain sum of money every day under penalty of no supper or of exclusion for the night from his wretched dwelling. Unmerciful flogging is another punishment often inflicted for lack of industry or for failure to secure the daily quota of gain. Utterly ignorant and helpless in a foreign country the boys are easily deterred from running away by the terrible threats of their masters.

There need be no difficulty in dealing with the iniquitous business. Even supposing the boys legally bound by the written contract into which their parents have entered with the padrone, it is impossible to accept as valid an engagement the manifest duties of which are wholly disregarded by one of the parties to it. The master who takes an apprentice is bound to fulfill the terms of the indenture, and by his failure to do so, the indenture is vitiated. Certainly no American magistrate can admit the validity of a contract made in Italy which permits a padrone to bring up a boy in absolute ignorance, and to starve and abuse him besides.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

However unwarranted or absurd the speculation, people will found predictions of permanently peaceful relations betwixt England and Russia on the prospective alliance by marriage of their royal houses. As to the latter fact there is no longer any room for doubt; the Duke of Edinburgh, whom loyal Englishmen delight to call their "Sailor Prince," and the only daughter of the Czar, have been betrothed and will, in due time, be married. Besides the exalted birth and position of the parties, two or three incidental circumstances render the matrimonial engagement interesting to the "average mind." In the first place, it is believed to be what they call a love-match, which originated with the persons directly concerned, without instigation or suggestion on the part of either Russian or English statesmen. Even the Queen of England and the Czar and Czarina are said to be quite innocent of even the most remote initiative in connection with the alliance. The statement is not in itself incredible, as to the Queen the difference of religion may, in view of the well-known relations of the two countries to each other, have seemed an obstacle which rendered such a marriage unlikely and perhaps undesirable. Then, since it became a subject of serious consideration the Czar, who regards his only daughter with an affection bordering on idolatry, has made no secret of the anxiety for her future with which he contemplates the manifest growth of liberalism in England. It is, therefore, little likely that, when looking about in search of a suitable husband for his child he would have selected a prince of that stormy island, not only the traditional enemy of his country, but for centuries the dwelling place of constitutional government and all liberal tendencies. In the records of his house he would find no precedent to suggest or justify such a choice; the engagement lately formed being the first instance of a marriage alliance between the royal families of Russia and England. Still another circumstance serves to impart interest to the affair. When some months ago, all British newspapers and indeed nearly all British men were thrown into a state of quite violent excitement mingled with alarm, by the report of Muscovite encroachments in Central Asia, Count SCHOUVALOFF, the chief of the Russian Gendarmerie, who hastened to London by command of his imperial master, for the purpose of explaining the object of the Khivan expedition, was well known to be charged with another mission. One object of the Count's journey referred to the alliance now spoken of as a settled fact, and thus his visit to London was a complete success. Two royal houses, often hostile, and never particularly friendly to each other, were brought into the most intimate relations, and at the same time, English susceptibility, deeply wounded by the recent nullification of the Treaty of Paris, and still more recently and painfully touched by the threatened invasion of Khiva, was completely soothed.

It would be foolish to attach too much importance to the effect of the proposed marriage in allaying English susceptibility concerning Khiva. In fact, Russia assured England of the perfectly innocent and unambitious character of its movement against Khiva, and of the absence of any purpose to meddle with the British Empire in the East, and quite likely the other object of Count SCHOUVALOFF's mission served to confirm the sincerity of his declarations.

One thing is certain, that for some reason or other the Count's elucidation of Russian policy in Asia must have been more satisfactory and more reassuring than Russian explanations generally are. So much is evident from the perfect quiet, if not indifference with which the British press has treated the terms upon which the Czar has made peace with the Khan of Khiva. Three or four months ago those terms would have excited our British friends to a frensy of indignation and rage at Muscovite perfidy and impudence. Look at the facts. Before the Khivan expedition set out, Russia disavowed all intention of permanently occupying Khiva or of anything else than punishing the Khan for his bad conduct. Well, Russia has not exactly by annexation taken possession of the Khanate, but she has reduced the Khan to a condition of as absolute vassalage as she before imposed upon the Emir of Bokhara. He is required to pay a war indemnity of ten millions of rubels in ten years—which the Czar knows he could not pay in a century, if he lived so long, and until the money shall be paid Russian troops will garrison the city of Kungrad and will also build and occupy a strong fort on the Oxus.

THE Baltimore fire cannot be blamed to the Mansard roof, like the Boston fire, nor to ambitious wooden architecture. "It occurred" says the *American*, "in a section of the city which, on account of its peculiar location has been given up to small retail stores, to dwelling houses of modest pretensions, and to manufacturing establishments. The fine dwellings are to the west and north, and the large warehouses and stores to the south and east. The burned district covers a sort of border ground, which has been vacated, in a great measure, by the more wealthy residents, but which has not yet been fully occupied by the retail dealers, who always fill up the intermediate space between what might be termed the "homes" of the city and its great business houses." The fire originated in a wood-turning and planing shop, and the *American* adds:

"It was simply an immense tinder-box, packed with sufficient combustible material to set the whole neighborhood in a blaze if a spark was applied. Unhappily, yesterday morning a man employed at the engine allowed a live coal to come into contact with a pile of shavings, and four squares of charred and crumbling ruins tell the rest of the story. With a few exceptions, the buildings destroyed were only three stories high, and many of them were old-fashioned dwelling houses, having two stories and an attic. There was every opportunity for pouring water into them and over them, but still they melted away before the hot breath of the flames. We think that the firemen saved a great many houses (probably the whole central section of the city) by putting out the little fires kindled by the flying sparks on the borders of the burned district, but we could not see that their laborious efforts had any appreciable effect upon the burning houses. They hemmed in the fire and kept it within bounds, but certainly they did not put it out."

THE railroad companies of Illinois are beginning to comprehend that their recently adopted freight rates are working rather to their own injury than to that of the farmers. These rates were so ingeniously framed that while they avoided the charge of discrimination, they at the same time increased the price of transportation. The law was thus literally complied with, but in a such a way as to deepen the already growing hostility of the farmers, and the consequence has been a material falling off in the revenues of the railroads. The railroad conscience is in its pocket; and although revenge is sweet, and the gratification of spite is delicious, money is of more consequence than spite; hence we are not surprised to hear that several of the leading railroads are revising their tariffs and materially reducing their rates. If this had been gracefully and magnanimously done, at first, the railroads would have got full credit for the concession; but now, having taught the people how to use force legitimately and effectually, they have nothing to console themselves with but the reflection that they submitted only when they could not help it.

THE "American Literary Bureau," of Boston and New York, in a special circular recently issued, announces that Miss Mary F. Eastman, of Massachusetts, has, at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others of her friends, at last consented to take her place in the great army of lecturers now before the country. Mrs. Livermore says of her: "She possesses rare gifts for this department of work. Thoroughly educated in the best institutions of New England, herself a successful teacher of young women, a clear and cogent thinker, an easy and pleasing speaker, she has already established a reputation as a public speaker, which will be increased as she becomes more widely known. As Miss Eastman's ability to please, instruct, interest and inspire is second to that of no other lady lecturer in the field, she ought to be, and we doubt not will be, in great demand among lyceums."

* * *

THE New York *Bulletin*, analyzing the dry goods importations for the month of July, shows a gain over the previous month of $3,455,758, but as compared with last year there is a decrease of $1,303,985. The reduction occurs mainly on the imports entered for warehousing, while on the entries for consumption there is an increase. The entries for consumption this month are over $1,125,000 greater than for the same month last year, while the total thrown upon the market shows an increase of $2,061,901. The gain this month over June, and also over last year, was mostly in the items of wool and cotton goods. In silks there is a decrease as compared with last year of about one-half the amount of goods. It is stated that there is enough of the latter class of goods in bond at the present time to show the wants of the trade for a year to come.

* * *

YOUNG girls from ten and fifteen are particularly injured by this sort of life, says a Long Branch letter. Rising at 10 in the morning, a breakfast at 10½ or 11, dawdling through the day talking and playing croquet until 5, then dressing for dinner at 6, then a drive, and after that the evening hop, is a programme for the day. The young girls are not satisfied with the attention of gentlemen or boys of their own age, but must have real grown-up beaux upon whom to exercise their fascinations. Little chits of ten or twelve walk around the halls on the arms of men old enough to be their fathers, and talk "grown-up talk" by the hour. And what is true of Long Branch applies with equal force to all the fashionable resorts.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is considered a big thing in Saratoga to have cold fried potatoes for lunch, or "munch," as it is elegantly called there. Moreover, they sip champagne with them, and expect to get home alive.

"Owing to the death of the editor, there won't be any *Leader* Tuesday," says a Wisconsin weekly, "but look out for an old ripper on Wednesday."

In Philadelphia the Jews have eight synagogues, and in New York twenty-six. The census of 1870 numbers one hundred and fifty-two synagogues in this country.

The dignity of the law was vindicated in a suit at Castleton, the other day, involving 25 cents. Two lawyers, one justice of the peace, six jurymen, six witnesses, and a cloud of spectators were required, and the suit ended in the plaintiff paying twenty dollars.

It is proposed to establish in Brooklyn a No Trust Company—nobody to be trusted except the trustees. Brooklyn is great on all sorts of corporations, though of course, churches stand at the head, as being the only corporations that are supposed to have souls.

The Boston *Transcript* asks: "If ever Chelsea, Winthrop, Revere, Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, Malden, Everett, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, and West Roxbury become bone of our bone, will our chief magistrate be styled 'Mayor of Massachusetts,' or only 'Governor of Boston?'"

The Minneapolis *Tribune* becomes serious: "Oakes Ames' will reveals $5,745,254. And yet he died of disappointment and chagrin. Happier is honesty in a hickory shirt and an oil-skin cap than dissimulation in a plug hat and a shirt that buttons behind."

The English government is going to enroll a company of men in India to fight the tigers, while here we have men enrolled to keep people from fighting the tiger.

The grasshoppers have devoured everything green, both hay and grain, in Big Valley and Hot Spring Valley, Cal., which cannot fail to make them plenty and fat for Pit River Indian muk-a-muk.

A Swede walked into a Leavenworth book store the other day and remarked: "Got any overhauls for letters?" He was handed a bunch of envelopes.

The society for the propogation of the faith of Rome, the most extensive missionary society in existence, has issued a summary of its receipts in subscriptions during the year 1872. Its income during the fifty-first year of its work shows an increase of nearly 582,000 francs upon the income of the previous year, and amounts to 5,602,645 francs, or $1,000,000.

A liquor dealer at Niagara Falls last week thought to make a hit in the advertising line by hiring a peripatetic Hibernian to carry about the street a transparency setting forth the goodness and abundance of his liquors. A temperance party, however, chartered a boy to follow with a transparency reading, "Cursed is he that putteth the cup to his brother's lips." It was the general conclusion that the boy behind was ahead of the boy in front.

A ridiculous instance of the way in which the use of a thing is lost sight of in the ornament with which it is overlaid, is exhibited at Washington. In a cemetery there, the rules require a corpse to be left in the chapel, and not deposited in the grave till the funeral procession has withdrawn, for fear the mourners may tread down the grass and flowers.

In a certain town in Vermont several instances have lately occurred where husbands who have lost their wives have married again within six to twelve weeks; hence a good deal of neighborhood gossip, particularly among some of those women who "still live." One of these, Mrs. B——, at a quilting the other day, said, "I do hope I may be spared till summer, for then I may have tombstones over my grave before my man gets tied up again!"

Another great library is to be sold soon. The famous collection of Sobolinski, the wealthy Russian, who died in 1870, will be offered at auction, at Leipsic. Four thousand four hundred and forty-eight volumes are mentioned in the catalogue. The works are all valuable, and many of them are very rare and curious. The offer will excite great interest in all who are making collections.

Very conscientious and law abiding are the people of Rochester, Ind. Two intoxicated young men went to bed on the railroad track, the other night, and, in the ordinary course of railway travel, were run over and killed. But the people had an idea that the bodies must be undisturbed till the Coroner came, so the mutilated remains of the young men were subjected to the repeated hammerings and crushings by passing trains, till a sleepy Coroner could be summoned from his house some miles distant.

A sense of uselessness is one of the severest trials of old age. It is a common complaint of old people that they feel themselves to be a burden and in the way, and they are no longer capable of active service in the cause of God. It is not for them to argue about the providence which still keeps them in the world. For themselves it may be that patience may have her perfect work, and that a rare and illustrious finish may be put upon their character. For others also that their large experience may be the heritage of the youth, and that the good of the past may be brought down and welded on to the present.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: "The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is a vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth and the child instructed to chew it hard. Of course an adult does not need the paper. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many feel will be inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in very severe cases."

Those who put up and trade in pickles are looking gloomy enough. The drouth has injured the cucumber crop very seriously and the prospect is that pickles will be scarce and high. These same houses are also much concerned in the matter of canned goods, for short crops of corn, tomatoes and peaches are feared, and already speculation has set in and prices are advancing. There can be no profit for canning them for next winter's use unless very liberal advances can be got over last year's prices. Such an increase would of course lessen the demand, and greatly curtail business, so that the outlook is far from encouraging.

A lady in Nevada City has a botanical curiosity in the shape of a night-blooming cactus. The plant is round, and about six inches in diameter. Once a week it blooms, a stem being thrown out from the body of the cactus about eight inches long, upon the top of which is a beautiful white flower, the size of the top of an ordinary tea-cup, the aroma from which fills the whole house. The flower begins to unfold itself about 7 o'clock in the evening, at 9 o'clock is in full bloom, and remains so until 6 o'clock in the morning, when it begins to close up, and by noon has entirely disappeared. The flower upon the stem only blooms once, and but one stem is thrown out at a time.

From a book a million of years old, more or less, we quote the following homily, not more for the good sense pervading it than for the quaintness of its style and orthography. We believe it is its "first appearance" in America:

To lyve at home in housewyverye,
To order well my famyle,
To see they lyve not idilye,
To bryng upe Children vertuoslye,
To releyve poure foulkes willinglye.
This ys my care with modestye,
To leade my Lyfe in honestye,
Then serve we God duely I engage,
Not willing our owne Wil, but just willing hys:
Obeying our Hewsbands in what lawful ys.
Who housewiveiye taketh daily joy in thys,
Well may be called good Matron or Maistris.

An immense quantity of logs of California laurel came to Petaluma recently for shipment to San Francisco. Several brush manufactories in Europe have ordered a large quantity of this laurel for brush handles, it being susceptible of a much finer polish.

A fearful combat with a montrous reptile took place in Peoria, recently, according to the *Review*, of that city, which says: A rural gentleman, visiting a friend in the Third ward, found in the back yard, after dusk, an immense snake lying in the grass. He procured an ax, and when he had chopped the reptile into about a dozen pieces, he discovered it to be a garden hose which had not been properly hung up in the coal shed.

A special dispatch from Sparta, Wisconsin, July 17, says: At a conference held this afternoon, in which the Winnebagoes were advised by E. P. Smith, Indian Commissioner from Washington, to leave the State and go to their reservation in Nebraska, the delegation firmly refused to leave under any consideration whatever, although informed that if they did not force would be used to compel them. The Indians left the council tent and went back to their grounds, refusing to have any further talk with the Commissioner.

The Minnesota wheat crop, now about ready for the reapers, is estimated at ten millions of bushels more than last year's crop, while Kansas reports the largest crop ever grown in that State.

The new buildings for Trinty College, Hartford, will be ready for use in the spring of 1877. The College Park, of forty acres, will be laid out by Frederick Law Olmstead (an alumnus of the college), and the preliminary plans and specifications of the buildings have been ordered from Mr. Burgess, the distinguished architect of London. It is intended to erect the finest college buildings in the United States, and to provide all means for enabling the college to make its university charter available in all the various branches of learning.

The Chicago Board of Trade less than a year ago expelled the firm of J. B. Lyon & Co. for having failed to deposit the margin required by the rules of a speculative contract which they had entered into, or to pay the forfeit. Judge Williams, of Chicago, now decides that the expulsion is void, as due notice of the proceedings against them was not given to all the members of the firm.

Boys, girls, and women, to the number of fifty or more, amused themselves the other day, in San Francisco, by stoning an express wagon loaded with Chinamen and dragging their baggage out upon the pavement.

A mechanic in Portsmouth, N. H., has not been able to do any work for eleven years, on account of a friend crushing his hand in shaking it. And the friend has never known the harm he did, either.

It is a satisfaction to a man doubled up with a pain in his intestines to have the four or five doctors, who have been frantically summoned, get into a hot discussion as to whether it is a case of genuine Asiatic or simply a cholera-morbus. If the spirit can take note of the things of this world, how that patient's essence, after it leaves the body, must follow those doctors around, waiting for the result of the discussion.—*St. Louis Globe.*

If a man must be robbed by highwaymen, Wisconsin is the place to have it done. A pair of these gentry who were robbing a farmer, the other day, held an umbrella over his head to keep the sun off while they went through him, and offered him a sip of good brandy when they had finished the job. It is believed there are men now living in local option counties who would willingly submit to being robbed for the sake of a sip of good brandy.—*Norristown Herald.*

A noted wag in Newport went into a tailor's shop some time ago, and asked the clerk, a rather stunning young man, what he would take for his moustache. The latter replied that $5 would compensate him for the trouble of raising another, and the facetious individual paid the cash down. Then he took the young man to a barber, and directed the knight of the razor to take off one-half of that moustache, adding that he would take the other half of his property at some other time.

At an examination in a New Bedford public school a class was asked the derivation of the word "mighty." The youngest boy in the Freshmen class promptly replied, "Old cheese."

Captain Jack's name used to be Keint Doos, and so appears on the Huntingdon treaty, which he signed with old Schonchin.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. McCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

FROM EASTON, PA.

The Third and Last Day's Proceedings of the American Philological Association at La Fayette College.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
EASTON, PA., July 25, 1873.

The last session of the Philologists in convention in this city was held yesterday afternoon.

The papers read were as follows: "On the Pronunciation of Latin," by Prof. Stengel, of Columbia College; "The Pronunciation of Latin, as presented in several recent Grammars," Prof. Heideman, University of Pennsylvania; "The Phenomena of the Acquisition of a Double Mother-Tongue," Prof. Brewer, University of North Carolina; "Recent Discussions of Grimm's Law," Dr. March, La Fayette College; "A note to Dr. Easton's Paper on Aphasia," Hon. J. H. Trumbull; "The Wyandotte Tribe of Indians, their Language and Traditions," communicated by Mr. Horatio Hale, Ethnologist and Phonologist of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and read by Prof. Anderson, of Rochester. These Wyandottes are a remnant of Union City, the Hurons. They have a tradition of one Hiawsta, whose exploits were not unlike the exploits of Longfellow's hero, Hiawatha. They have also a song composed three hundred years ago, some of the words of which are meaningless to them. It differs as much from the songs of their own generation as Chaucer with modern English. It is sung only when a chief is inaugurated. Prof. Goodwin showed that "Calametes," in Demosthenes De Corona, does not mean "physician," but "hero of the bow." Prof. Comfort had the last paper, "The Tendency to Limit the Signification of Words." The word "stawe" originally meant death from any cause, observed he.

Prof. Louis Bangher, Pennsylvania College, had been at Athens since the meeting of the society in 1872. Upon request he gave an account of the walls that have been excavated. One of them is three hundred and fifty feet in extent, and shows signs of patchwork. A public bath, with apparatus for heating water, has also been brought to light. We may expect valuable discoveries in the near future.

A proposition to establish a monthly for the promotion of a philological science was referred to the Executive Committee; so also a letter relative to the celebration of the "jubilee" of Prof. George Curtis, the German Greek grammarian.

A resolution of thanks to the citizens of Easton and the authorities of the College for their great hospitality, was unanimously adopted.

The officers chosen for the next meeting are: Dr. F. A. March, President; Hon. J. H. Trumbull and Prof. W. F. Allen, University of Wisconsin, Vice Presidents; Prof. Samuel Hart, Trinity College, Secretary and Curator, and Prof. Albert Harkness, Treasurer.

At Hartford, Conn., July 14th, 1874, the Association will meet again.

Last evening a reception was given by the Eastonians to the gentlemen and ladies of the Association, and to-day an excursion to "The Switzerland of America." W. C. A.

PERSONAL.

Just as soon as Train and Sergeant Bates got quiet, Gordon Gordon felt compelled to break out. Edward Payson Weston will probably soon go into a state of eruption.

Gen. Hawley and Gen. Devens, grand commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, are to address the Vermont soldiers at their reunion in Rutland in August.

The Pope has publicly rebuked certain of the Catholic clergy who attended the funeral of Rattazzi, the Italian statesman. "In that act," said he, speaking of the subject, "the priests showed themselves greater courtiers than ministers of God."

A Green Bay man called a young lady his "precious darling little honeydew of a blooming rosebud," and then stood a breach of promise suit before he would marry her.

St. Paul has a curious Police Justice. He recently fined a woman three dollars for disturbing the peace by wailing over her husband's broken leg.

A genuine autograph of John Bunyan has been discovered in the fly leaf of an old book called "Dwelling with God, the Interest and Duty of Believers," a once well-known and popular work of Puritan theology, published in 1670.

One may live as a conqueror, or a king, or a magistrate, but he must die a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality, to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator.—*Webster.*

Rev. Norman McLeod resigns the charge of the Congregational church in Salt Lake City. He founded the first Christian church in Utah, under circumstances calling for the highest degree of prudence, self-sacrifice and fortitude.

The library of the late Mr. W. C. Macready was sold at auction in London, recently. The collection included the works of numerous distinguished authors, all bearing their autographs, rare paintings, drawings, statuettes, &c. The sale brought upwards of two thousand pounds, and was attended by a large number of well known actors.

Hon. William Barnes, of Albany, ex-Superintendent of the Insurance Department, has been made the recipient of a most valuable mark of royal favor. The Emperor of Russia (through Baron Offenburg, the Russian Minister at Washington) has transmitted to him a superb diamond ring, commemorative of his services as a delegate from the United States to the International Statistical Congress held last year at St. Petersburg. This ring, apart from its intrinsic value, is a perfect gem of art. The gold of which its massive hoop is composed comes from Caucasus, and is of peculiar color and beauty, and eight large diamonds of perfect lustre form an appropriate setting for a shield of blue enamel, upon which is raised the imperial cypher, and above it the imperial crown, each set in smaller diamonds.

The Society of Aged Brotherhood of Portland, Me., celebrated their annual meeting in an excursion to Peak's Island on Thursday with their families. The venerable society numbered about 200 and the whole party about 500. After a good dinner the ancient choir, composed of men from 70 to 90 years of age, arranged themselves and sang the old hymn tunes, "Mear," "Coronation," etc. Among the oldest members present were James Rackleff, aged 94 years; Major I. Frye, of Fryeburg, over 80 years old; H. S. Frearson, 86 years; Seth Hilborn, 66 years, and John Mussey, Esq., 81 years.

A Mr. Jordan, who assumes to be a lawyer, is the author of one of the gushing letters to Kate Stoddard. "Would you allow me," he says, "to take you by the hand, to look into your clear, blue, sweet eye, and become your proud defender, to aid you in your struggle? I, too, have a sweet, pretty, bewitching little wife, who prompts me to immortalize you in my speech. If so, write me, and I will be by your side very soon." What an advocate this man would be in a complicated case involving a large amount of property.

Professor Ramsey, an English savant, consoles his fellow-islanders with the reflection that "there was a long continental epoch in the British Islands, comparable to, and as important in a physical point of view as any of the great continents of the present day." To prove this the Professor delves deep into the rocks of the eocene series and the paleozoic and mesozoic ages. If John Bull's mind finds support and consolation in this reflection, it matters little whether the theory be true or false.

Ober Harper writes from London: 'Swinburne and I have met. Somehow he does not strike me pleasantly. He is, I think, fearfully ugly, and has nervousness about him that makes you wish he would keep still just one moment. Swinburne lives with his father, a short distance out of town. Every now and then he escapes from rigid parental authority, takes a run up to London, and has what he calls a 'time.' We in California would call it a 'spree.' But he seems to have the kindest feelings for his fellow-men. To see this famous poet (Swinburne) write is a terrible experience. He took a sudden inspiration in my room one day, and, without a word of explanation or apology, seated himself at my writing table, displaced all my things, and commenced writing. His whole face worked vehemently; he pounded steadily with his left hand on the table, and his feet kept time in unison with his body to the monotonous thumping. As soon as he had finished he jumped up, seized his hat, and, with a hurried 'good-bye,' rushed off to find his friend Watts, to whom he always submits every line for criticism. His hand-writing is as cranky and nervous as his manner."

A DISCOVERY has been made by a French firm of paper manufacturers, which seems likely to interest hop growers. At the last General Assembly of French paper makers, MM. Jourdeuil, Parizot and Gusseo submitted some samples of a new textile fabric to the Congress. The high price of rags has for some time past given rise to serious efforts to utilize the textile portions of various vegetable fibres. Thus wood, straw, esparto grass, aloes, alfa, phormium, and various other vegetable products, have been pressed into the service, but have not proved entirely satisfactory. Among other drawbacks the fibres obtained from these are short, and not sufficiently supple. Such faults do not exist in the new product, which has been hitherto regarded as useless, namely the textile sheath of the hop stock. By removing this outer skin, and subjecting it to a certain chemical process, a textile substance possessing the qualities which make rags so valuable in paper making, length, suppleness and delicacy of texture, has been produced. The invention is patented, and further protected by the novel character of the chemical process.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense qualities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœas and dysentaries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now, may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughout the fall. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compoted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished.

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Great Slaughter
Of $50,000 Worth of Damaged
DRY GOODS,
Consigned by a New York house, and must be sold at once.

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GREAT BARGAINS,
A rare opportunity for all.

Also, $75,000 worth of Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS
At prices never before heard of in this city.

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172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

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FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.
The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.
For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.
Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., Principal.
TThs

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.
The Winter Session of Wittenberg College, will commence
Thursday, September 4, 1873.
For further information or catalogue address the President, S. SPRECHER, D. D.

BEAVER COLLEGE AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
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Expenses may be made very low.
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TThs R. T. TAYLOR.

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SHAKSPEARE HOUSE,
EAST END.
This Hotel, which has recently been refitted and elegantly painted throughout by Mr. Wm. Stoughten, is now ready for guests. It is situated on a beautiful and cool spot, surrounded by a large and commodious yard, with shade trees, croquet grounds and everything that could be desired for parties that wish to spend the warm months where they can get pure air and tip top meals.
WM. STOUGHTEN,
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TOD HOUSE,
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.
A First Class Hotel, with every comfort. Large sample rooms. Omnibus to all trains.
BOARD, $2 50 PER DAY.
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CAPE MAY, N. J.
Desirable Rooms, with First-class Board,
At Cottages Nos. 1 and 2 STOCKTON PLACE,
Opposite Stockton Hotel, and a few yards from the best Bathing Beach on the Island.

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ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Fairbanks Standard
SCALES,
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c. Scales Repaired promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
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FLOUR—A CHOICE SELECTION OF
Winter and Spring Wheat Flours
In Store and for sale by
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Contractors for Stone and Brick Paving. Furnishing and Setting Curb Stones and Grading. We are prepared to execute all orders promptly and on the most favorable terms. Office, No. 40 NORTH DIAMOND STREET Allegheny. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
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Ladies' Suits, At $3 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $3 50.
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Ladies' Suits, At $5 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $5 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $6 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $6 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $7 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $7 50.
Ladies' Suits, At $8 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $9 00.
Ladies' Suits, At $10 00.
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Black Silks,
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Grenadines,
Pongees,
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Organdies,
Lawns,
Jap. Poplins,
Jacquard Poplins,
Jap. Cloths,
Alpacas,
Mohairs,
Byzantines,
Delaines,
4-4 Percales, 12 1-2c.,
Best Prints, 10,
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HATS, BONNETS,
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Special Bargains
IN
Black Silks, at $1 50,
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Dress Goods, 10c to $1,
Parasols,
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Japanese Silks,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Cloths,
Men's Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Shade Trimmings,
Window Lace,
Ladies' Waists,
Children's Waists,
Hoop Skirts,
Bustles,
Aprons, &c., &c.

AT HORNE & CO.'S,
Market Street,
Large Lines of New Goods Now Opening.

Embroideries,
Neck Ruching,
Parasols,
Sun Umbrellas,
Gauze Underwear,
White and Percale Shirts,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
White Goods,
Victoria Lawns,
Striped, Barred and Plain Nainsooks,
Swisses, Organdies,

Linen Lawns,
Piques, Striped Victoria Lawns,
Table Linens,
Napkins, Doylies,
Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Domestic Dry Goods,
New Styles Prints,
Dress Goods, at low prices to close
Millinery and Straw Goods, at closing prices.
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats,
Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats.

77 and 79 Market Street.

CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS!
The Largest Stock, in all Widths, of
American Manufacture
EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.

SPECIAL NOTE.
American Oil Cloths have long been conceded as excelling all Foreign Makes, and are EXPORTED TO ENGLAND on account of their superiority in Elegance of Finish and Beauty of Design.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
SUMMER STOCK.
LOW PRICES!
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

Steam Heating.
We are prepared to Contract for
HEATING
Public or Private Buildings with our simple but
Unrivaled Apparatus
Adapted to high or low steam.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
129 SECOND AVENUE.
Refer to the following buildings heated by us in this vicinity: Court House, Opera House, Library Hall, American Theater, Trinity Church, Semple's Dry Goods House, Arbuthnot & Shannon's, Liberty street, Schmertz's Shoe Warehouse and Factory, Hugus & Hacke's Dry Goods House, City High School.
TThs

Mosquito Bars,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager

PROPOSALS.

To Paper Manufacturers.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, at Harrisburg, Pa., for supplying the State with
PRINTING PAPER
Said paper to be Book Paper, measuring 26x40 inches, and weighing respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the Ream, and to be sized and super-calendered.
Also Double Flat Cap, measuring 17x26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream, and to be tub-sized.
Bids will be received for each kind separately.
Said proposals to be opened in presence of bidders on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, 1873, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock M. The contract to run for one year.
The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to samples, which will be furnished upon application at the office of the Superintendent. Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty and securities, as required by acts of 10th April, 1867, and 10th April, 1868.
JOHN McCURDY,
Superintendent of Public Printing.
Harrisburg, Pa., July 18, 1873.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 23, 1873.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this office until the 30th inst., inclusive, for BUILDING A WOODEN BRIDGE over Chartiers Creek at McCabe's crossing, between South Fayette and Upper St. Clair townships.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the County Surveyor and Engineer.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 23, 1873.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this office until the 4th day of August next, inclusive, for BUILDING AN IRON BRIDGE over Chartiers Creek at North Mansfield.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the County Surveyor and Engineer.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

MEDICAL.

Speedily Cured!
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and Special Diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or how long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you. Remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; so address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment. DA

Doctor Whittier,
Office, No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis (all forms). Also Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., &c., are thoroughly cured, without exposure, or detention from business. Medicines supplied. Confidential consultation or pamphlet free; call or write. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. "True Marriage Guide," 260 pages, illustrated, 50 cents.

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. For circular, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

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TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address
CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS. M. DROWN
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,
1,123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, Missouri, by the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company, the aforesaid company hereby gives notice to all concerned, that they will, on or before the 10th day of JULY next, submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design for a Suspension Bridge consisting of two channel spans of six hundred feet each, and two end spans of three hundred feet each, with an elevation of one hundred feet above low water mark. They will also file a map giving the proposed location of the bridge, the topography of the banks of the river at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings, showing accurately the bed of the stream, and furnishing such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War.
By order of Board of Directors of the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company.
M. HENDERSON, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1873.

INSURANCE.

German American Ins. Co.
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Office, Fifth Avenue Bank Building,
No. 195 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Capital Stock - - $100,000.
G. H. MEYER........President.
H. H. NIEMAN........Vice President.
J. H. KAERCHER........Treasurer.
ROBT. ABEL........Secretary.
WM. MAZET........General Agent.
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Manufacturers' and Merchants'
Insurance Company,
87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - $250,000.
Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.
Directors:
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People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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JOHN WATT........President.
JOHN E. PARKE........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER........Secretary.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Jr........General Agent.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL........$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
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ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL........$175,000.
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY........President.
JOHN REA........Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
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Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

R. B. BROWN, President. H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL - - $100,000.
Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh
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J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
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G. A. Mundorff.
TThs A. J. RAPP, General Agent.

LAING & McKALLIP,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
BALED HAY,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME, CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Notice to Surveyors and Engineers
I have this day opened a place for Manufacturing
SURVEYORS,
Engineers and Mathematical Instruments
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
REPAIRING will be promptly attended to on the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.
J. DIAMOND, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
NO. 22 SIXTH STREET.

FOR RENT,
WAREHOUSE,
No. 311 LIBERTY STREET,
Lately occupied by LINDSAY, STERRITT & CO.
Inquire at 247 Liberty street

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, June, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT B. EDGAR, of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
WM. HENRY, Assignee,
June 20, 1873. Fallston, Beaver county.

MANUFACTURERS.

BRASS
CASTINGS
AND
BABBIT
X BABBIT
METAL,
OF EXTRA QUALITY,
For Machinery of Every Description,
MANUFACTURED BY
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 Smithfield Street.

Wm. Smith & Sons
NATIONAL
Pipe Foundry,
Twenty-third St., near Penn Ave.
Orders solicited for all kinds of
FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE
AND ALSO
RETORTS.
We earnestly request all Gas and Water Works Superintendents to call on us.

Hubbard, Lippincott,
Bakewell & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AXES, SAWS and SHOVELS
Emerson's Inserted Toothed Saw.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS and COAL WORKS.
Office—At the Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison Sts., Pittsburgh
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

BOLIVAR
UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.
REESE, HAMMOND & CO.,
Manufacturers of the best quality of
BOLIVAR BRICK.
Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum.
Works—At Bolivar, Westmoreland county.
Office and Yard—No. 371 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Orders filled promptly.

Star Fire Brick Co
Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts;
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.
TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

Anchor Nail and Tack Works
CHESS, SMYTH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. Lissberger
Respectfully informs all parties using INGOT COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PIG LEAD, SPELTER, ANTIMONY, TINNERS' and PLUMBERS' SOLDER, and all grades of BABBIT'S METALS, that he can furnish the above at Lowest New York rates.
S. L. also calls the attention of Rolling Mill Proprietors to his extensive IRON YARD and to his ability to supply any quantity and description of SCRAP IRON and STEEL on the most favorable terms. A personal call or application by mail solicited.
Iron Yard, Metal Warehouse and Office, corner Fourth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles;
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office, No. 211 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
J. K. Moorhead & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work, Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

Pittsburgh Bolt Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,
WASHERS, WOOD SCREWS, CARRIAGE, PLOW, CAR AND BRIDGE BOLTS, RIVETS AND PATCH BOLTS.
Office, 369 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
POSTOFFICE LOCK BOX 446.
E. KAYLOR, President.
R. H. LEWIS, Treasurer.
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JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON STREET, South Side
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dickson, Marshall & Co.,
GENERAL FOUNDERS.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

CHEAP STEAM PUMP!
Without Valves, Piston or Packing.
Non-Freezing and always reliable. Call and see in operation, or send for Circular. Price $15 00.
Refer to McVay, Walker & Co., well sixty feet deep; Armstrong, Fawcett & Co., well fifty feet deep.
J. B. SHERIFF & SON,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description. Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and Works—33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Notes, Stocks and Bonds

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for Lowest Rates. Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE..JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..........................DAVID GREGG

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, July 28, 1873.

We have received an elaborate discussion of the National Bank act, its defects and their remedies, by Professor Newcomb. That portion which treats of the defects of the system is but a repetition of the criticisms familiar to every one who has paid any attention to the subject. Every one knows it is much easier to show that things are wrong than to find a remedy which will not produce evils as great as those we are trying to escape from; so it seems better to endure the ills we have than fly to others we know not of. Most of Prof. Newcomb's essay is taken up in criticising the "Clewes' Circular," issued last winter when its author was bidding for the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Of the remedies offered he says:

> "The only entirely effectual remedy will be for the Congress or the Treasury Department to make provision for redeeming the promise of the government expressed on the face of the greenbacks, either by paying them in good honest gold, or by funding them in 5 per cent. gold bonds, so far as the holders may desire such redemption. If the funding plan is adopted the bonds must bear 5 per cent. interest, so as to be certainly worth nearly or quite par in gold. Three per cent. bonds will hardly help the matter at all."

This is simply a resumption of specie payments, which in itself will remedy the evils of our banking system. But the great question, and one which we have been ten years trying to solve, is, how to resume without deranging values and thus bringing on a financial crisis. As the question of resumption cannot be solved, as a means of remedying the evils of our banking system, it must be abandoned.

The only practicable remedy seems to be to substitute for an absolute yearly reserve of 25 per cent., an *average* reserve of that amount leaving the banks to expand when the market demanded it on condition of contracting again when the demand ceases. And to insure the keeping of this average reserve, it is proposed to levy a tax on the excess of issue which shall be sufficient to make sure that no bank will make money by violating the rule; say of 5 or 6 per cent. on the average excess of its demand liabilities over four times the reserve. The provisions necessary to carry out such a plan, are given as follows:

1. All laws requiring National banks to hold a reserve of lawful money are repealed.
2. In addition to the taxes on circulation and deposits now levied by law, each bank shall pay annually a tax of five per cent. upon the excess of its average aggregate circulation and deposits over the average amount of lawful money actually held by it or deposited to its credit in the Treasury of the United States.

It will be seen that this plan is tantamount to the fourth of those we have been considering with the very important addition of the tax to prevent more than the present average expansion. We propose, instead of the present cable, which brings the ship up with a shock whenever she is driven to the end of it, to substitute one which she may pay out as far as she pleases on condition of hauling it in again when the storm is over, or paying its value in cash to the government which furnishes it.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Eve.
1881	119⅜
1862	116⅜
1864	117⅜
1865	
1865, new	117⅜
1867	118⅜
1868	118⅜
10-40s	115⅜
New 5s	115⅜
Gold	115⅜
Currency 6s	114⅜
Tennessees, old	81⅜
Tennessees, new	81
South Carolinas, July	15
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	93

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115⅜
United States 6s, 1881	119⅜
United States 5 20s, 1862	116⅜
United States 5 20s, 1864	117⅜
United States 5 20s, 1865	
United States 10-40s	115⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118⅜
Currency Pacific's	114⅜

—In the general stock market the cards were the Vanderbilt shares, which continue strong, and to lead the market on active buying. The demand was large for Central and Lake Shore, the latter deriving impetus from the fact that all the $6,000,000 funding loan has been taken. This will enable the company to equip the road in a manner proper to receive the additional freight accession, and it is quite likely the next move will be to lease it to Central, as this seems to be on the programme. With these three stocks forming the nucleus of the summer speculation, there is every hope of continued activity in the general list. Western Union Telegraph was sought for by early buyers and the price advanced to 91⅞, the market being at its highest point of altitude about noon. Soon after this came the news of the Baltimore fire, which had a tendency to weaken the general list, being accompanied by a disposition to press stocks, and it was during this time that Telegraph touched 90⅞, and the lowest prices of other stocks made, though a reaction set in just before the close, the market leaving off firm. Erie performed one of its eccentric movements again to-day, and after moving along quietly until near delivery hour at 61⅛ to 62⅛, with a difference of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. between "cash" and "regular," became suddenly flighty. As this hour—2:15 P. M.—approached, there were many defaults reported, and upwards of 5,000 shares were closed out "under the rule" at 63 to 62⅛, the price closing, regular way, at 61⅛. The Union Tunnel erected by the Canton Land Company commenced yesterday to be used by the through Washington and New York railroad trains. The income to be derived from this source is likely to be large in the future, and will, it is thought, very materially enhance the value of the Canton shares.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 27, 1873.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
Canton	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Teleg'ph	91⅜	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	....
Quick-silver	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	37⅞	38⅛	....	37⅞	37⅞
Adams Express	....	94	....	94⅛	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	71	....	....	....
American Express	....	63⅛	....	63	....
United States Express	....	65⅛	....	65⅛	....
New York Central	....	104⅛	....	104⅛	104⅛
Erie	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
Michigan Central	....	95	....	95	....
Michigan Southern	93⅛	93⅛	....	93⅛	93⅛
Illinois Central	....	....	....	105	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	....	88⅛	....	88⅛	....
Chicago and N. W.	69⅛	....	....	69⅛	69⅛
Chicago and N. W. pref.	....	83	....	83	....
Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛	....	....	110⅛
St. Paul	51⅛	52⅛	....	51⅛	51⅛
St. Paul pref.	....	72⅛	....	....	73⅛
Wabash	....	72	....	....	72⅛
Wabash pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93⅛	....	93⅛	....
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅛	40⅛	....	39⅛	....
Union Pacific	27⅛	27⅛	....	....	27⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	108⅛	....	108⅛	....
Chicago and Alton pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	2⅛	....	....	2⅛
Harlem	....	133	....	132	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. and I. C.	31⅛	32⅛	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54⅛	Pittsburgh 5s	72
Reading	55⅛	A. V. R.R. 7-30s	93
United Companies	122	Central Transport'n	47
Oil Creek	26⅛	Empire Transport'n	55⅛
Lehigh Valley	61		
Philadelphia & Erie	24⅛		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 28, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather continues cloudy, with occasional showers of rain. The Allegheny river is rising, with over four feet reported above. Should this state of things not "run out" too soon, large receipts of crude oil may be looked for in a few days by river.

The general markets opened to-day just about as they closed on Saturday, there being little or no changes in prices or volume of business.

The advance in western brands of flour, foreshadowed in our remarks of Saturday, has taken place on Minnesotas, which have advanced 25c ₩ bbl. Other brands, including mills, are unchanged. The market is reported moderately active.

The grain market remains unchanged, and we refer the reader to rates quoted below.

There is a good demand for choice fresh butter with the supply short of the demand.

Eggs are in light supply, falling short of the demand. Fresh guaranteed are in active request at full prices.

Cheese continues very firm, with prices steadily tending upward.

The prospect of the hop crop for this season is looked upon as unfavorable from a variety of causes which have been noted in another department of this paper. The market here is unchanged.

There is an active demand for timothy seed. Flax seed is also in fair demand. Clover seed not in the market.

The receipts of apples continue light, and we may add that the varieties are of an inferior quality, generally speaking. A country paper informs us that when the "windfalls are all sent to market there will be a few choice left, which will be consumed at home." Nice prospect for lovers of choice apples.

Potatoes are arriving more freely, and prices are lower, which will be good news to the lovers of this popular esculant.

The grocery market continues active, with prices tending upward in the east, though not quotably higher in this market. We advise those in want of sugars, coffees, etc., in large or small quantities, to buy them *now*, as prices will go no lower.

The vegetable market is fully supplied with all the "dainties" usually current at this season of the year:

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Receipts 45 bbls. Fall stock in good demand at $4 00a5 00 ₩ bbl, according to quality.

ASHES—We quote common soda at 4¼c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4½c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ₩ bbl; Bass English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 63 gals, $65.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c, ₩ gallon as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Market active: ¼ lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, ₩ lb, 40c.

BUTTER—Receipts 68 packages. No changes in prices. The supply of choice fresh is not up with the demand. We quote at 18@20c; old 10@15c.

BEESWAX—Sales in a small way at 37a40c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand is reported fair for hurl at 8½@9c; green 5c; red top 4½c.

BEANS—Sales prime white navy at $2 50a3 00 ₩ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, tierces, 113. No change in prices with sales made at the following figures: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 9½c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11½c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 19½c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $18 00; leaf lard, in tierces, 9½c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10½; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 11½c.

CHEESE—Receipts 354 bxs. Prices have a strong upward tendency, though not quotably higher here. We quote as follows: Factory 11½@12c in round lots to the trade, and in a jobbing way at 13c; Dairy 7a8½c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 5@6c; sides 7½@8c; country lard 8@9c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 75@8 00 ₩ case.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ₩ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—We quote f. o. b. on cars at 14¾@15c. The usual advance from prices.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves 7@8c; mixed 6@7c; peeled 16@18c. Apples 3@3½c. Blackberries 10@12c. Pitted cherries 15a19c; unpitted 6a7c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Under light receipts prices are firm, though not quotably higher. The ruling rates for guaranteed fresh were 18@20c ₩ dozen. The supply falls short of the demand.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ₩ bbl; medium do No 1, $23; bay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kitts 32c more; lake herring, quarters, $3 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 78@83c; mixed and old 40@60c.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to say, only that the advance in all green coffees continues, and higher prices are predicted by knowing ones in New York. Our readers would undoubtedly do well to buy all they need for the next two months to come, as prices will be no lower. Sugars are ready sale at our quotations, as well as syrups, &c. Following are the ruling prices of the market:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11¾c; powdered, 11¾c; granulated, 11¾c; A. 11¼c; B, 11⅛c; extra C, 11c; Franklin extra C, 10½c; Delaware extra C, 9¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9c; other grades 7½ to 8½c.

Coffee—Choice Rio 26c; good to prime 22½@24c; choice old Government Java 30c; roasted, loose, 27½c; 1 lb packages, 28c.

Syrups—Common, 28@35c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@78c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8c; Carolina, 10c.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours only 460 barrels, showing a large falling off. There has been an advance in Minnesota brands of 25c per barrel. All other spring wheat flours, as well as City Mills, red and white wheat brands, are unchanged in prices. We quote as follows: Mills—$8 50@8 90@9 60 ₩ bbl. Stores—$9 25, $8 75, $8 25, $7 75, $7 50@7 00 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of corn, rye and oats for the past twenty-four hours, by rail and river, exclusive of elevator:

Corn, sacks	340	Rye, sacks	150
Oats, sacks	4,535		

With regard to the market we have little to say beyond what will be found in our general remarks. In conversation with an intelligent dealer this morning, he assured us that there would be no settled market until the effect of the new crops was definitely known. To use his own language, "Purchasers are now pursuing the 'hand to mouth' policy, taking only what they can't do without." We quote as follows: Red winter $1 60; white $1 65. Oats—Market moderately active at 46c for pure white on cars; elevator 48c; mixed 44@45c. Shelled corn 56c on elevator and 58c on train; ear, car lots 58c. Rye 80c.

HAY—There is no change to note in prices; indeed the market, between old and new, good and inferior, is hard to quote. Old of a prime quality is held at $35@40; new, from wagons, $24@27; baled $24@29.

ONIONS—Prices unchanged at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

HOMINY—Sales at $4@4 25 per bbl.

HOPS—Market firm at 55@60c for 1872. The prospect for the new crop is reported as unfavorable.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No. 1 at 75c; No. 2, 63@65c ₩ gallon.

MILL FEED—Choice middlings $1 75 ₩ 100 lbs; good seconds, $1 30; shorts 80c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens by the coop at 50@60c per pair; old 70@80c.

POTATOES—There has been no further decline in prices, and we continue to quote at $3 50@4 00 ₩ bbl.

PEANUTS—Per lb 5@5½c; ₩ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 4¼@4½c ₩ lb.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz. $6; hard, do, $5.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand at $2 10@2 13; timothy seed in good request at $4 50. Clover seed and seed buckwheat out of the market.

TALLOW—We are reported a more active demand with sales at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at 96@97½c ₩ per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 59; three hoop do $2 75; No. 3 tubs $9; No. 2 do $10; No. 1 do $11 50; wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Todds $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 29, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing new or important. Buyers are still shy and disposed to hold of or at least to purchase very sparingly. We have seldom noticed less indication to operate. Prices just now are very uncertain.

CRUDE.

There was no inquiry here for the raw material. Buyers did not put in an appearance; holders were offering to sell at 5¼a5½c per gallon. Parker's—sales of 2,000 bbls were reported at $1 80 per bbl. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dull as ever. We can only give the nominal rates, viz: 14¾a15c per gallon by the car load.

OIL BARRELS.

The firmness that has noted for some time continues with sales of city make, $2 25; country, $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—The *Courier* says the market was quiet at all points. In fact it was the dullest day of the season. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 95
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 95
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 97½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 97½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 00
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 80

NEW YORK, July 28, closing 27.—Market unchanged, and holders firm. Crude in bulk, 7⅜c; refined, 17¾a17⅞c; sales 1,000 bbls at 17⅞c. Cases 22¾a23c. Naptha 10c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and unsettled; refined 18c.

OIL CITY, July 28.—Market not opened, and nominal at $2 00.

ROUSEVILLE, July 28.—Market quiet and unsettled at $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 28.—Market quiet and unsettled at $1 90.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—Market quiet and dull at $1 95a1 97½.

TIDIOUTE, July 28.—Market unchanged at $1 80.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Market dull; S. W., 18a18½c; crude, 12½a12⅝c; cases, 22½c; futures, 18c.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TIDIOUTE, July 28.—Market quiet at $1 80.

PARKER'S, July 28.—Market quiet and dull at $1 80.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Crude 7⅜a7⅝c; refined 17¾c; market quiet and dull.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Refined 18⅛c; crude 7¾c, in bulk; bbls 12¾; market quiet and firmer.

OIL CITY, July 28.—Market very dull at $1 97½a2 00.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—Market very dull and nothing doing; $1 90 bid; $1 95 asked.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
O J Greer	Vesta O W	230
Fisher Bros	Vesta O W	319
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	319
Thos King	Vesta O W	636
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	80
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	786
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	400
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	309
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	456
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	605
Owner	Lockhart & Frew	620
B S Duncan	American O W	308
B S Duncan	American O W	624

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	1,598	Cosmos O W	765
Sunbeam O W	80	Brilliant O W	605
Peerless O W	786	Lockhart & Frew	620
Fairview O W	400	American O W	932
Total			5,774

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 27, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
L Irwin & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	204
Vesta O W	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	450
Wormser, M & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	196
J A McKee & Sons	Jno P Logan, Phila	250
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	821
Standard Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	259
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	259
Total		2,539

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 28, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet at $5 50a6 70.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No 1, $1 28; No 2, $1 20½a1 21½; No 3 do, $1 04½. Corn lower; 35c for regular and spot. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 27c, cash; 26c August. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $15 50. Lard dull at 7½c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c bid at the close.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton in good demand at 21c. Flour lower; white wheat extra $7 05a8 25; common to good $5 90a6 40; good to choice $6 25a7 10. Rye flour steady at $4 30a5 25. Whisky firmer at 95a95½c. Wheat lower; rejected spring $1 00a1 25; No 3 do $1 30a1 33. Rye quiet at 78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; steamer, mixed western, 50a54½c; sail, do, 55a57½c. Oats dull; new mixed western 41a42c; white 47a50c. Eggs dull at 20a21c. Hay and hops quiet and firm. Coffee quiet at 20a22c. Sugar firm at 7⅞a8¼c. Molasses firm. Rice steady at 8½c. Crude petroleum 7½c; refined, 17¾a17⅞c. Pork active; new mess $17 50a17 75. Beef dull; mess $9 00a10 50. Cut meats quiet; long cut hams 13c. Middles quiet; long clear 8⅞a9c; short 9½c. Lard weak; western steam 8⅝c, cash; new, on spot, 8¾c. Butter firmer and in good demand; fair to prime western 16a23c. Cheese firm and in good demand; fair to prime 12a13c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Beeves—Fresh receipts were 208 cars or 5,130 head, making 10,084 head for the week, against 7,730 head for the previous week. Market opened fair but closed dull and weak, with the latest transactions at a decline of about ¼c ₩ lb. Quality about average. Natives steers sold at 10½a12½c to dress 56 to 58 lbs to the cwt; Texans at 8½a11c to dress 55 lbs and 56 lbs; and fat bulls at 3¾a4c, live weight. Sales include 9 cars Illinois steers, 7¼ cwt, at 11½a12½c; 8 cars do, 8 cwt, at 11½a12½c; 6 cars do, 8⅛ cwt, at 12a13c; 5 cars do, 8 cwt, at 12a12½c; 14 cars do, 6½a6¾ cwt, at 11½a12c; 7 cars do, 6¾a7¼ cwt, at 11½a11¾c; 16 cars do, 6¾a7¼ cwt, at 11a11½c; 9 cars do, 8 cwt, at 11½a12½c; 22 cars do, 6a8 cwt, at 11a12½c; 12 cars do, 6¾a7¼ cwt, at 11½a12½c; 6 cars Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, at 11½a12½c; 6 cars do, 5¾ cwt, at 11a12½c; 4 cars do, 7½ cwt, at 11½a12½c; 4 cars of Ohio steers, 6¾ cwt, at 11½c; 7 cars of Kansas cattle, 7¼ cwt, at 11½c; 6 cars of good Cherokee cattle, 6½ cwt, at 11c; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 10½a10¾c; 7 cars do, strong 5¾ cwt, at 10a10½c, and 6 cars of mixed Texans, 4¾a5¾ cwt, at 8½a9½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were 37 cars or 7,520 head, making 28,700 head for the week against 31,035 head last week. Market heavily depressed and sales slow at 4a6½c per lb for common to prime sheep and 7½a9½c for lambs. Sales of 1 car Ohio sheep, 90 lbs average, at 6¾c per lb; 1 car do, 80 lbs, at 6a6½c; 1 car State do, 82 lbs, at 5c; 1 car Ohio, 89 lbs, 5½c; 1 car do, 79 lbs, at 4½c; 2 cars Canada lambs, 60 lbs, at 7½c; 3 cars Canada and State do, 60 lbs, at 8½c; 1 car Kentucky do, 62 lbs, at 7½c; 2 cars do, 62 lbs, at 8c.

Swine—Arrivals were 10,150 head, making 30,316 head for the week, against 30,270 last week. None on sale alive. Dressed hogs not so firm, especially for heavy, and closed at 6½a7½c ₩ lb.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A spirited movement in wool flannels and clothing woolens continues, with liberal sales by manufacturers' agents. Market for woolens steady and bottom prices are believed to have been reached. Cotton goods steady with a fair package demand for brown and bleached cottons and cotton flannels. Prints quiet, but full assortments are now shown. The *Daily Bulletin* says the new Pacific and Atlantic worsted dress fabrics are selling freely to the western trade. Foreign goods dull.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Flour dull; treble $6 00a7 00. Corn quiet at 48a60c. Wheat $1 72a1 73. Oats 42a43c. Bran dull at 85c. Hay dull at $22a25. Pork dull at $17. Dry salt meats scarce at 8½c. Hams dull at 15½a15¾c. Lard dull at 9½a10c. Whisky firm at 92a95c. Coffee stonger at 18½a18¾c. Cotton dull; sales 400 bales; good ordinary 14¾c; low middling 17⅞a18c; middling 18⅞c; middling Orleans 18⅞c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Beef cattle rather dull but steady; sales 2,700 head at $7 25a7 50 for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $7 75 for a few choice do; $6 25a7 00 for fair to good; $5 00a6 00 for common. Sheep unchanged; sales of 9,000 head at 4½a5½c per lb. Hogs—Sales of 5,000 head at $5 75a6 75.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Cotton, oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Flour dull at $8 20. Wheat steady and in moderate demand at $1 25a1 30. Corn firm at 45c. Rye quiet at 70c. Groceries firm. Eggs quiet at 12½a13c. Pork held at $16 00. Lard dull at 8½c. Bulk meats firm at 7⅜a9½a9½c. Bacon firm at 8⅝a10½a10½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 white Michigan $1 65; No 2, $1 55; amber do, $1 57. Corn a shade better; high mixed, spot, 42c; seller August, 43½c; seller September, 44½c. Oats a shade better; No 1, seller August, 32½c; No 2, 32½a32½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Flour dull; white wheat $7 00a7 50. Wheat drooping; new red $1 50a1 57. Oats steady at 50c. Pork $17 50. Shoulders, in salt, 8¾c. Lard dull at 8¾c. Crude petroleum 12⅞c; refined 18½c. Whisky scarce at 96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat active at $1 65a1 67. Corn nominal at 56a56½c. Oats dull at 40a43c. Rye dull at 65c. Provisions quiet. Pork $17 50. Lard dull at 8¾a8¾c. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firm at 96½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Cotton dull at 18½c. Flour easy at $5 50a7 00. Wheat firm at $1 20a1 30. Oats firm at 42a44c. Coffee strong at 22a25c. Pork steady at $16a16 25. Bacon steady at 8¾a10½a10⅞c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Flour quiet at $5 90a6 70. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 26; No 2, $1 21. Corn dull at 35½c. Oats steady; No 2, 27½c. Rye dull; No 1, 58c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No 2, 80c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 red $1 36a1 37; No 2, $1 26. Corn steady at 48a49c. Oats—No 1, 38c; No 2, 36c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

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New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 115⅜.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3 to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange weak and lower at 108⅞a109 for sixty days and 109⅞a109⅞ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold weak in the morning, declining to 115¼, but afterwards there was a firmer feeling with all business at 115⅜a115⅜, closing at 115⅜. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying and flat for borrowing. Carryings $25,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $124,000. German bankers were the principal buyers to-day.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and firm.

U. S. coup, '81	119⅜	5-20s '67	118⅜
5 20s '62	116⅜	5-20s '68	118
5-20s '64	117⅜	New 5s	114⅜
5-20s '65	118⅜	10-40s	115⅜
New 5-20s '65	117⅜	Currency 6s	114

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet at nominal prices.

Missouri	93⅜	Virginia, old	42
Tennessee, old	81⅜	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	81	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks active at a higher range of prices. An unusually large business was done in some stocks, Western Union being the most prominent. There were some large purchases of Lake Shore and New York Central, and both were strong in tone. Erie was the weak spot of the market, falling off from 59⅞ to 58⅜, sales were reported as low as 58⅜ seller ten days. There was no important difference between cash and regular. Harlem was irregular, changing from 134 to 132⅜, with late sales at 132⅜a132⅜. The *Express* says the activity in stocks to-day was due to a considerable extent to orders to buy from the different watering places, especially orders from Saratoga for Vanderbilt stocks. The market closed strong for Vanderbilt shares, for Western Union weak and for Erie otherwise steady.

Canton	101⅜	St. Paul preferred	73⅜
Quicksilver	37	Toledo & Wabash	72⅜
W. U. Tel. Co.	92⅜	Do preferred	89
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.	71	Terre Haute	15
American Ex. Co	63⅜	Do preferred	34
U. S. Express Co	65⅜	Chicago & Alton	108⅜
Pacific Mail	37⅜	Do preferred	109
N. Y. Central	104⅜	Ohio and Mississippi	39⅜
Erie	58⅜	C., C. and C.	88
Do preferred	71	Burlington & Quincy	100⅜
Harlem	133⅜	Lake Shore	93⅜
Do preferred	134	Panama	32⅜
Michigan Central	95⅜	Illinois Central	105
P., Ft. W. & C.	88⅜	Union Pacific	27⅜
Northwest common	69⅜	Central Pacific	100⅜
Do preferred	82	Union	84
Rock Island	110⅜	Del. & Lack	100⅜
New Jersey Central	102	Hartford & Erie	2⅜
St. Paul	52	Bankers' Bills	109⅜

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Columbia	July 30	Glasgow.
Montana	July 30	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	July 30	Cardiff.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Steamer Arlington Launched.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, July 28, 1873.

The steamer Arlington, Capt. Dan Moore's pet, was launched to-day all right. She draws twenty-eight inches aft and twenty inches forward. MIAMI.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 28, 1873.

River stationary, with four and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 71 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 28, 1873.

Weather warm and showery. The Science left for Parkersburg in place of the Express, at 10:30 A. M. The Andes, from Cincinnati, arrived at 7 P. M. River four feet five inches and rising slowly. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—River ten feet two inches and falling. Rain fell this afternoon. Weather fair and cooler.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 28.—Cloudy. Rained nearly all day. River has fallen four inches. Port list—Down—Phil Sheridan, Mary Miller, Mary Ament, Arkansas Belle. Up—George Roberts, Morning Star, Fearless and barges and Bowling Green. Business moderate.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—River falling steadily. Clear and pleasant. Departed—Belle of Memphis, St. Louis.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—Fourteen inches rise in the last twenty-four hours; now three feet seven inches on Harpeth Shoals. Departed—Burksville, Cairo; Arch. P. Green, Upper Cumberland; Aid No. 2 for Harpeth Shoals with six barges of stone. Clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	J. T. Russell	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet three inches.

Boats Departing this Day.

Geneva......West Virginia......Donaldson, 7 A. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet three inches and rising. The weather was very warm.

ANOTHER rise in our rivers—moderate prospect for a barge rise.

CAPT. R. C. GRAY was expected home last night from St. Louis.

THE steamer Mallie Ragon, Capt. Russell left for Wheeling with a fair trip.

THE packet Juniata, Captain Brennan, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

THE new steamer Kate Dickson, Captain Wilson, will soon be ready to take her place in the Pittsburgh and Geneva trade.

THE steamer Granite State, Capt. Kerr, left Portsmouth yesterday. She will be on time, and leave for Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

CAPT. WORNELDORFF, at Middleport, Ohio, is building a new wharfboat for use at that point. It will contain all the latest appliances.

THE Phil Sheridan takes in tow at New Albany the new hull for the Missouri Star Line. She takes it to St. Louis, where it will be completed.

A COLORED woman named Washington, a passenger, gave birth to twins on the last trip of the Phil Allin. They were named after the boat and its officers.

CAPT. W. C. GRAY, of the Iron Mountain, is going to Cape May for a little recreation. The captain has had a busy time for the last nine months, and requires a little rest.

THE William H. Brown, J. S. Neel and Storm No. 3 have laid up at Middleport. The W. H. Harrison is still at the boneyard. The Little Condor is on the docks at that place.

WM. STORM, barkeeper on the steamer Phil Allen, fell from a second story window, in Memphis, Sunday night, and was instantly killed. It is supposed he fell asleep while sitting in the window.

IT IS settled that the Winnebago Indians are to be removed to the Indian Territory or Nebraska. In one day a hundred applied for transportation. It is believed that the entire tribe will remove peaceably.

THE punctual packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day, 7 A. M., for Brownsville, Geneva and way points. For further information call on A. S. Fry, on the new wharfboat.

LETTERS have been received from Mr. Henry Halliday, Capt. J. M. Phillips and E. C. Uhl of Cairo, who have gone on a visit to Denver, that they are all well pleased with their trip and are enjoying themselves tip-top.

IN TOWN.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting our old friend Captain John B. Conway, of the steamer Esperanza. The captain is in the enjoyment of excellent health, in fact we never, saw him look better.

THE propeller Dime recently struck McCullough's bar on the Tennessee river and turned upon her side, and was immediately filled with water, knocking Captain Hugh Worthington and his engineer overboard.

THE fine passenger steamer Andes, Captain Muhleman, takes her departure from Bellair this day, on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city. The Andes is a model boat. Her officers will see that passengers have the best of accommodations.

JAMES HOWARD & Co. have launched from their ship yard at Jeffersonville, Ind., the largest barge that has ever been built in the West. This barge is for the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and has the capacity to carry 1,700 tons. Her dimensions are 212 feet long, 41 feet breadth of beam, and 8½ feet depth of hold.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. DARRAGH'S mammoth sternwheeler is progressing favorably towards completion. She will be the largest sternwheeler ever constructed, being about the size of Noah's ark, that was constructed several years since, and if the commander of the "Ark" was to pay Bellevernon a visit, he would see sights and would no doubt be willing to retire.

L. L. HINE of Keokuk, secured at $176,200 the contract for the excavation and embankment and construction of the embankment wall of the guard lock and canal and the channel at the entrance to the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids at Keokuk. The amount of the appropriation to be expended on the work this season is $400,000.

COMMANDER R. C. GRAY was not satisfied with being the principal owner and manager of "Gray's Iron Line," but has lately purchased an interest in the celebrated "Black Diamond Steel Works." We suppose the next movement will be to build a mammoth furnace, in order to use the ore conveyed here by the towboats Iron Mountain, Ironsides and Rover.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* pays one of our well-known citizens the following just compliment. Capt. R. C. Gray is in town from Pittsburgh. He is well, in fact, in excellent health, and weighs just 200 pounds. Capt. Gray has been remarkably successful in his business enterprises of the last few years, and he is devoting himself more than he ever did before to leisurely enjoyments. Gray's iron line is a monument of his energy and enterprise.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Captain John Barrett has entered the steam tug Hiram Campbell in the Kentucky river trade from here as a regular semi-weekly packet. She tows a fine model barge, and as both are very light draft, she is enabled to carry all the freight offering. The enterprise is undertaken at the solicitation of a number of business men, and it only remains to make it permanent for all parties having business with that section of country to give it their patronage. That it will be of immense benefit to our merchants no one can doubt.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: Captain W. L. Hambleton of the Mary E. Forsyth arrived from Mound City. From the wreck he has recovered, with the aid of the schooners Mary Wright, Orloff, Bessey, Sirera and Union, all the cannon and other stuff, amounting to about four hundred and fifty tons, which has been delivered at Pensacola. He expects to get up all the rest of the seven hundred and sixty tons with the exception of about one hundred tons. He says the boat was only insured for $8,000.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Globe* has the following: For some days past there has been a strong effort made by a number of New Orleans steamboat owners to effect a consolidation, combination or joint stock association, or adopt some means whereby the ruinous competition that has existed for some time could be stopped; but we regret to say that the effort has not succeeded, and all hope of future agreement is over. It is something remarkable that our steamboatmen, when they are making money, "dwell together in peace and harmony," but when blue times come on they get something crosswise in them that they "hadn't orter." And thus ends the fond hopes of several steamboatmen, and another LARGE SPIKE is driven into the coffin of steamers trading to New Orleans. Last evening when the Julia left port Gen. Bausman's colored brigade went up to the wharfboat to get their pay. One colored brother rushed ahead and got his money first—as he came out one of the men said to him: "You goes fur it, don't you?" "Yes, I does, but you don't see me go for a freight pile dat way, sho."

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway is to be built and cars running into Winona by October 1. This will be another valuable aid to the business and profits of the St. Louis and St. Paul Line. The business of this steamboat line, with way points and railways, is 700 per cent. larger than that of its termini, and from this fact some idea may be formed of the vast amount of business it transacts and the incalculable increase of profits in prospect. Winona, the river terminus of the new road, is a thriving, bustling city of about 9,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly growing in importance. Already she has railway facilities that demand attention, and which went far toward securing this road. Among these the Winona and Peter Railroad, which forms one of the most important connections of the Green Bay Road, will by the 1st of January next be in operation over 400 miles through a rich territory. Green Bay and Lake Pepin Road now offers to that section a direct route to the lakes, and a large tide of freight and travel is destined to at once become its portion.

Our River Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, July 28, 1873.

River Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR: Having been on various occasions spoken to about cutting off the point of the bar near the foot of Brunot's Island, and building a dam above Merriman's Ripple so as to throw all the water to the right of Long Island, I wish to say through your columns that I have mentioned both of these matters to Colonel Merrill, who replies to me as follows on the first point:

"You will please notify the coal men that I will have the bar at the foot of Brunot's Island cut off as soon as I can. It will be done before the season closes, but I cannot state how soon, there being so much work to be done elsewhere. I will try to put the new dredge at it when she is built, which ought to be by October 1st."

On the second point he says:

"We have no spare money to build a dyke at Merriman. If the river men wish one, let them petition for it and I'll put one in next year if I'm permitted."

The river men, if they wish the latter piece of work done, have the means pointed out to them whereby it can be accomplished. Let them at once inaugurate the movement, prepare their petition and send it as soon as possible to Colonel Merrill.

The work on the dam at Chartiers creek is progressing rapidly. During the present month nearly two thousand (2,000) yards of stone per week has been the average, and I hope to have the dam entirely completed by the end of August.

Your obedient servant,
F. A. MAHAN,
First Lieutenant Engineers.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

E Wright, 1 cab organ; Vangorder & S, 1 bx specimens; C Miller, 1 box sundries; Beymer Bros, 10 pails tobacco; Pretzfield Bros, 10 do; Hubbard, L, B & Co, 1 bx saws; J Forsythe, lot old copper; Reese Owens & C, 50 cases lard; Walker, C & Co, 150 bbls do, B H Ruble, 47 couplings; W McCully, 65 bbls cullets; W Fleccus & Son, 8 rolls leather; C G Hussey & Co, 2 bxs brass; Kim & Son, 5 stoves; Logan & G, 1 crate handles; Marvin's Bakery, 1 case crackers; Knox & Kim, 3 cars seed; W H Graff & Co, 2 barrels eggs; J A Graff, 10 bundles broom corn; H Killebee, 11 bbls wine; Geo A Kelley, 50 l oil; J Munn & Co, 1 car c stones; W P Townsend, 15 kgs rivets; 2 csks do; Thos Hare & Bros, 40 bdls shafts; J R Landis, 1 car hay; J M Nichel, 10 pails tobacco; Lob & C, 10 bxs cheese, 3 bbls potatoes; M R Elliott, lot e ware; Wm Buente, 2 car stone; G Kann, 7 rolls leather Wm Barker, lot woo sks; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 cars limestone; R R M Corkle, 1 separator; Myers & A, 112 bdls shovels; J & G Heincliffe, 1 car stone; Fahnestock & M, 2 bxs hd ware; Head, Carson & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 11 bbls eggs; Schomaker & Co, 200 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 do; Reese, Owens & Co, 2,240 pieces s c shoulders, 1 bx hams; Armstrong, Bro & Co, 15 bbls bungs; W W Walcott, 80 bxs cheese; W C Caldwell, 100 do P H Hamberger, 2 bbls whisky; J Hammett & Son, 228 s hides, 9 bdls c skins; McCullough & S, 42 sacks rags; L & R Strauss, lot sheep pelts; Rea, Hill & K, 1 bx hams; J R Thornton, 1 car lime.

PER ELEVATOR.—Scott & G sell, 1 car corn; L G Graff, 3 cars oats, 2 do corn, 2 do wheat; Houck, McC & Co, 1 car wheat; Head, Carson & Co, 1 car oats; Geo E Hill & Co, 1 car wheat.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—E Myrick, 25 bxs h nails; S M Cummings, 1 car lumber; H Cordier, 1 do staves; John Kamish, 1 do do; J M Hemphill, 3 do do; C C Boyle & Co, 2 do shingles; Chas Albrecht, 1 do staves; C A Wormcastle, 1 do do; Alex Hanna, 1 do stone; A E Collins, 1 do staves; Graff, B & Co, 3 do armor plate; Lewis, Bailey, D & Co, 1 do clay; Reed Bros, 1 do lumber; S Calhoun, 1 do; Geo Stewart, 75 bbls flour, 100 sacks do; Adams & K, 138 bags oats; W M Queen, 1 car lumber; C G McMillen, 1 do s pipe; Trimble & W, 1 car, 300 bags, oats; Pitts S & Ref Co, 729 scks ore; Beymer, B & Co, 276 p gs lead; J He pley, 300 bags oats; Hack & S, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do; S F Duncan, 300 bd s c ut hoop iron; J C Thompson, 215 scks oats; O H P Williams, 1 car lumber; Harbaugh, M & Co, 1 car l stone; Holmes & Co, do lime.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnegie K & Co, 16 cars limestone; Shoenberger & Co, 7 do; Chaut Lake Ice Co, 2 cars ice; Barton & Keeney, 2 cars lumber; W F Dunn, 3 cars stone; Beggs L & Co, 2 cars lub oil; A B Mills, 1 car refd oil; Pgh Acid Works, 1 do; W J Bingham, 1 car lime; Barton & Keeney, 1 car lumber; P F Drew & Bro, 1 car mdse; Alex Webb, 1 car h h goods; Grover & Baker, 2 sewing machines; James E Burns & Co, 1 bbl m water; Citizens O Ref, 1 iron frame &c; Enterprise Glass Co, 113 bxs jars; J H Lippincott, 10 bbls salt.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Thos Brady, 1 car lumber; F N Smallman, 4 do tar; Brown & Co, 1 do brick; J L S Knox, 2 do stone; J Reno, 1 do s pipe; Akron S Pipe, 1 do brick; Knox, Kine & Co, 4 bbs s b glass; E H Meyer, 6 tcs d beef; Allegheny Valley Ry Co, 12 bbls c pins; T C Jenkins, 30 cases matches; J Woodwell, 7 do hides; Voigt, M & Co, 20 bbls beans; P P M Co, 20 bdls paper; Keir & R, 174 sks oats; Houck, M & Co, 63 bbls flour; Watt, L & Co, 100 do Wm Hutchinson, 433 s pipe; Elwood, M & Co, 176 sacks oats; J Alvaco, 7 bxs potatoes; A J Hagan, 50 bales hay; F E Chmiaub, 12 pkgs furniture; Close, S & Co, 5 doz c chairs; J Kenworthy, 8 do rockers; J Henderson, 13 bxs mdse; J Fleming, 1 do; F H Eggers, 3 do; O Torrence, 4 do; McClarren & McK, 3 do; W Cooper, 7 bgs feathers; G A Mar in, 8 do; Lob & Cooley, 31 scks oats; Vangorder & S, 12 bbls apples; Head, Carson & Co, 1 do eggs, 1 tub butter.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Fellers & Co, 36 trcs c hams; A & J Groetzinger, 130 bdls hides; M T Herron & Co, 3 cars hay; L G Graff & Co, 1 car ear corn; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Alex McClure, 3 cars blocks; Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car ear corn; E Moye & Co, 8 bbls eggs; Adams & Knox, 1 car ear corn; Fairman & H, 41 bales hay; B H Voskamp & Co, 41 sks flour; W Welsh & Co, 1 car ear corn; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; S S Marvin & Co, 100 bbls flour; J McD Crossan, 50 bxs soap; J J Pettitt & Co, 20 bbls potatoes; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 41 bbls onions; E H Meyers & Co, 50 trc hams; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; J H Parker, 55 trc hams; J P Hanna, 25 do; Sulpton & Wallace, 48 cads tobacco; Reedelheim & A, 10 bbls whisky; F Seiters & Co, 10 trc shoulders; Watt, Lang & Co, 15 bbls oil; J S Dilworth 25 bbls do.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m.	11	Caughey & Hallman, m.	3
Zug & Co, m.	1	Everson, G & M, m.	1
Loomis & C, m.	1	Isabella Furnace Co, o.	6
Lewis, O & P, m.	5		
Total			28

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m.	4	Caughey & Hallman, m.	1
Total			5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, o.	23	Isabella Furnace Co, o.	12
Total			35

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m.	4	Zug & Co, m.	3
Lewis, O & P, m.	5	Keystone Br Co, b.	2
Wm Smith & Son, m.	1	Kloman & C, m.	6
Lewis, O & P, m.	4		
Total			21

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Cars.
Allegheny Valley R R	11

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CITY OF BROOKLYN, SATURDAY, August 2, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS, SATURDAY, August 9, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, THURSDAY, August 14, at 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45, North River.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.

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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL,

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward, PITTSBURGH.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, O. B. FORSE

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WM. MILLER & CO.,

LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,

221 AND 223

Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet,

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.

Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champaigne.

Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

WM. HOLMES.......................JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD

Bank and Building ASSOCIATION,

No. 68 Smithfield St.,

Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL..................................$200,000.

FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.......... 500,000.

DEPOSITORS SECURED

BY ACT OF THE

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.

Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F SLAGLE.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE,	ROBERT W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL,	JARED M. BRUSH,
WM. PHILLIPS,	S. S. BOGGS,
	JOHN PAUL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.

Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.

Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections Made on all Points in the United States and Canadas.

Directors:

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President Eagle Cotton Mills.

ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Sholes.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.

JOHN CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.

DR. A. H. GROSS, President Select Councils.

GETER C. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.

WM. SCOTT, Contractor.

WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.

RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.

J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

C. L. GOEHRING, President Consolidated Gas Co.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.

GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Corner Butler and Forty-third Streets,

Seventeenth Ward.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $100,000.

PRIVILEGE, - - - - 250,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Security to Depositors over $2,000,000.

Deposits of $1 and upwards received.

Six Per Cent. Interest paid on Time Deposits.

Special Attention Given to Savings Accounts.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and individuals solicited. Collections made on all parts of the United States and proceed promptly remitted.

Open on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

Discounts DAILY.

DIRECTORS—C. A. Dravo, H. W. Borntraeger, Edward Davison, Wm. Burns, Joseph Vogel, Dr. Jas. Robinson, J. J. Shutterly, C. L. Straub, D. R McIntire, A. Reese, John Graitge, Charles Parkin, J. H. Heimbuecher, Chas. North, T. C. Kier.

C. A. DRAVO, President.

WM. BURNS, Vice President.

JAMES WETTACH, Cashier.

Gibson & Wier, Solicitors.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings,	James McLain,
John Kelly,	H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil,	Matthew Mawhinney,
George Wilson,	John Kaiser.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10

Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. Interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

A. Wiese,	George Aber,
Leonhard Walter, Sen.,	Hugh McNeill,
Jacob Kopp,	Damas Lutz,
Joseph Lautner,	C. W. Anschuetz,
	Theo. F. Straub,

A. WIESE, President.

L. WALTER, Vice President.

JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL..$100,000

PRIVILEGE.................................$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By Laws furnished at the Bank.

Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT,	A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER,	S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF,	ARCH. McFARLAND,
JAMES GORDON,	D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH,	G. W. RANKIN.
	H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.

Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.

Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. B Brickell, Chas. H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Graver, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig.

President—ROBERT DICKSON.

Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

Capital...$300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICE NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.

In Safe Deposit Company's Building.

President—HENRY LLOYD. Vice President—WM. REA.

TRUSTEES—Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, E. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, G. W. Hallman.

Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL....................................$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,	D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN,	M. W. RANKIN,
G. FOLLANSBEE,	M. KENNEDY,
J. H. BORLAND,	JACOB S. REYMER,
	C. C. MARKLE.

GEO. H. ANDERSON....................President.

JOHN D. FRASER.......................Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

IRON AND GLASS DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Business hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas B. Atterbury,	Daniel Wenke,
Edward Moye,	James H. Swett,
Joseph Keeling,	W. J. Lewis,
John Gallaher,	F. Baxmeyer,
John C. McCutcheon,	John Adams,
James Salisbury,	John Phillips,
	Benjamin F. Collins.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL

Accounts Solicited.

A. BRADLEY..................................President

W. VANKIRK..............................Vice President

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.........................Cashier

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after JUNE 29TH, 1873, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex.	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:45 a m	Fast Line	1:25 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00 a m
Philadelphia Ex	4:40 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:40 a m
Fast Line	6:40 p m	Southern Ex	12:50 p m
Southern Ex	11:41 p m	Pacific Ex	1:10 p m
		Way Passenger	8:05 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:40 a m	Walls No. 1	6:30 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No. 1	7:05 a m	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:30 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No. 1	8:20 a m
Walls No. 3	11:45 a m	Walls No. 2	9:10 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No. 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac	10:10 a m
Walls No. 4	3:10 p m	Walls No. 3	1:15 p m
Johnstown Ac	3:50 p m	Walls No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No. 2	4:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 2	5:30 p m	Walls No. 5	5:40 p m
Walls No. 5	6:00 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 2	6:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 3	9:10 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	7:25 p m
Walls Ac No. 6	11:00 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 4	11:00 p m

Pacific Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leaves daily.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 p. m., Baltimore 3:00 p. m., Washington 4:50 p. m., New York 6:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:40 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 2:50 a. m., Philadelphia 6:55 a. m., New York 10:15 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 6:40 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 3:30 a. m., Philadelphia 7:15 a. m., Baltimore 6:45 a. m., Washington 8:45 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m.

Southern Express leaving Pittsburgh at 11:41 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 8:35 a. m., Philadelphia 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 12:30 p. m., Washington 2:30 p. m., New York 3:55 p. m.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrives at Walls Station at 1:50 p. m.; leaves Pittsburgh 9:10 p. m., arrives at Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where through tickets, commutation tickets, and local tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination, from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Company, on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

Until further notice Trains will run as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
South Pittsb'rgh	6:00 a. m.	Camden	7:10 a. m
Camden	7:20 a. m.	South Pittsb'rgh	8:25 a. m
South Pittsb'rgh	11:00 a. m.	Camden	12:05 p. m.
Camden	1:05 p. m.	South Pittsb'rgh	2:11 p. m.
South Pittsb'rgh	4:00 p. m.	Camden	5:05 p. m.
Camden	5:10 p. m.	South Pittsb'rgh	6:11 p. m.
South Pittsb'rgh	6:20 p. m.	Homestead	6:55 p. m.
Homestead	7:00 p. m.	Ormsby	7:25 p. m.

Steamer "Amity," to and from Elizabeth, connects with all trains at Camden.

Purchase THROUGH TICKETS for Elizabeth and Pittsburgh. Monthly commutation, school and family tickets to all points.

Passengers to Pittsburgh will be furnished with TRANSFER PASSES on Birmingham Passenger Railway. Passengers holding Monthly Commutation and Family Tickets supplied with Transfer Car Tickets at HALF RATES, good either way between Junction and Union Depot.

Trains leave South Pittsburgh at No. 224 Carson street.

JOHN. M. BYERS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 7, 1873, Three Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Buffalo Express	7:30 a m	8:25 p m
Night Express	9:30 p m	6:05 a m
Day Express	11:50 a m	5:15 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	3:20 p m	10:10 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	5:15 a m	8:20 a m
2d Soda Works Accomm d'n	5:50 p m	2:15 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:40 p m	9:05 a m
3d Hulton Accomm dation	7:30 p m	7:20 p m
4th Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	10:15 p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 12:18 P. M. Returning leaves Parkers at 4:10 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:25 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Titusville. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 30th, 1873, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	6:30 a m	Springdale No. 1	6:45 a m
Freeport Ac	9:30 a m	Butler Ac	8:30 a m
Fairview Ac	10:50 a m	Express	10:10 a m
Springdale No. 1	2:00 p m	Fairview Ac	12:55 p m
Express	3:10 p m	Freeport Ac	1:50 p m
Butler Ac	4:40 p m	Mail	5:45 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:10 p m	Springdale No. 2	5:10 p m

The above trains run daily, except Sunday.

The Sunday Accommodation leaves Springdale every Sunday at 9:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., arrives at Springdale at 2:20 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. train from Allegheny City connects for Butler.

For further information see Time Table, which can be obtained at the Ticket Office. Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after JUNE 29, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	11:58 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Clev & Whg Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	9:23 a m	Chicago Mail	4:13 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:28 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	2:23 p m
Pacific Express	1:43 p m	Ch & St Louis Ex	6:13 p m
Wheeling Ex	5:03 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	10:43 p m
Erie Ex	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
New Castle Ac	1:08 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	New Castle Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after JUNE 29th, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac	8:09 a m
Washington Ac	8:13 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
Pacific Express	9:13 a m	Cincinnati Ex	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Southern Ex	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:52 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:33 p m	Columbus Mail	2:05 p m
Washington Ac	5:01 p m	Fast Line	6:03 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	11:23 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.

Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY (Connellsville Route).—On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains will arrive at and leave Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac	6:20 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:35 a m
Through mail	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:35 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:55 a m	Pittsburgh Ex	9:45 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:25 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	11:05 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:15 p m
West Newton Ac	5:25 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:15 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:25 p m
B. and W. Ex	7:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:20 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:40 p m
*W. Newton ChT	1:00 p m	*W. Newton ChT	10:05 a m

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

All trains make close connection for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown, except 7:00 P. M. train for Mt. Pleasant.

Sleeping Cars run through to Washington. D. C., and Baltimore by 7:00 P. M. train. Fare to Washington, $8 00; Baltimore, $8 50.

Through Mail makes connection at Bridgeport for Bedford Springs.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

RIVER PACKETS.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..........................Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FRY, Agent.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAM.............................Commander,

Will leave as above.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg,

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 1 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

MALLIE RAGON,

J. T. RUSSELL...Captain

A. W. VOEGHTLY......................................Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,

Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.................................Commander.

W. J. C. ANDERSON..............................Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

O. P. THARP,	JOS. P. ROGERS.
Superintendent.	Cashier.

THE MARINE RAILWAY AND DRY DOCK COMPANY of Cincinnati, O., are prepared to take out the Largest Class of Tow and Passenger Steamers, and have large facilities in Material and Machinery for Repairing in short time and fair rates.

Owners and Captains favoring us with their business may rely on our best efforts to give satisfaction in time, workmanship and cost.

NOTICE—

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All owners of Steamboats using our PATENT STEAM CAPSTAN are hereby notified if they do no take out their Licenses for use of said Capstan, on or before August 1st, 1873, that we will commence legal proceedings against them at once without further notice.

Licenses can be had by applying to JNO. BINDLEY, at office, 263 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JNO. S. McMILLEN, Patentee.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

Union Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.

SCHAAL, HOEVELER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,

Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Gasometers, Salt Pans,

And all kinds of

Sheet Iron Work.

SPECIALTY:

Blast Furnaces, Pipes, Cellar Doors, Iron Railings and Stairs, Prison Doors, Vaults, &c.

A. V. R. R., between 32d and 33d Sts.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SEMI-STEEL ECLIPSE SAFETY

STEAM

GENERATORS,

2 to 1,000 Horse Power

Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning

STEAM BOILERS

AND FITTING OF ALL KINDS.

Eclipse Steam Manufact'ng Co

GENERAL OFFICE:

87 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH PA.

☞ Illustrated Circular and References furnished on application.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

D. W. C. Carroll & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Britches,	Oil Stills, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Ash Pans,	Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, Salt Pans,	Coal Shutes,
Iron Bridges,	Condensers,
Steam Boilers,	Prison Doors,
	Gasometers,

Blast Furnace Stacks and Pipes.

Office and Works; Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

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No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,) PITTSBURGH.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, July 28.—It is reported that a severe engagement has taken place near Pampeluna, between the Republicans and Carlists, in which the latter were successful. Two guns and three hundred prisoners are said to have been captured by the Royalists.

ARMS FOR THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, July 28.—A steamer to-day landed 3,000 Remington rifles at Fontarabia, near Bilbao, where they were received by a band of 600 Carlists and taken into the interior. Don Carlos and Lizarrago were reported on Friday last at Senazarada, near Vittoria.

MADRID, July 28.—Republican artillerymen in Valencia have joined the insurgents. Contreras has dissolved the insurrectionary junta in Carthagena. Two additional German men-of-war and a British frigate have arrived at Cartnagena.

NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED AT CARTHAGENA.

New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, July 28.—At Carthagena, Spain, yesterday, the red flag of the Intransigentes which had been flying above fortresses and ships in the harbor was replaced by the national flag. In anticipation of trouble the iron clad, Mendez Muney, had left the arsenal yard and anchored in port, ready for any movement, also the Numancia, Victoria and others. To-day the iron clads, accompanied by three steamers, were to issue from the harbor, and if interfered with will fire upon the attacking vessels. A sanguinary naval engagement is expected. The Prussian and English Consuls have received orders from their respective ministers to nonotify cruisers that the rebel ships are pirates and to treat them as usual. The rebels threaten that if any vessels belonging to foreign powers interferes to massacree the Consuls and foreigners in the city. Strangers are apprehensive and are flying for their lives.

England.

THE QUESTION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS FOR THE CARLISTS—DUKE OF EDINBURG'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons today Philip Callan asked if there was any probability that the Carlists in Spain would be recognized as belligerents. Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that the Carlists were undoubtedly gaining ground, but matters were not in a state to entitle them to belligerent rights. A message from the Queen, notifying the Commons of the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and asking that provision be made therefor was received and read. Austin Bruce, Home Secretary, moved that owing to the absence of Mr. Gladstone, in consequence of indisposition the consideration of the message be postponed until to-morrow.

ROWING MATCH ON THE TYNE—TAYLOR BEATS KELLEY

LONDON, July 28.—The rowing match on the Tyne between Kelley and Taylor, for two hundred pounds a side was won easily by Taylor.

Rome.

THE POPE ADDRESSES THE NEW BISHOPS.

ROME, July 28.—The Pope to-day received a number of newly nominated bishops. In his address he urged them to defend zealously the rights of the Church. Refering to the conflict of the ecclesiastical authorities in Brazil with Free Masonry, he said the Free Masons were liable to excommunication the same as members of other secret societies, notwithstanding the charitable objects of their organization.

The Liberals have carried the elections in Naples.

Germany.

RESPONSIBILITY DISAVOWED.

BERLIN, July 28.—The German government disavows responsibility for the seizure of the Spanish steamer Vigilante, and calls upon Capt. Werner, commanding the German man-of-war which effected the capture, to account for his proceedings. His report of the affair has not yet been received.

France.

PARIS, July 28.—The Assembly has passed a bill abolishing the shipping tax. The Extreme Left has to form a Vigilance Committee which is to meet after each meeting of the permanent committee of the Assembly during recess.

South America.

PROTESTANT MARRIAGES DECLARED INDISSOLUBLE.

LONDON, July 28.—The South American mail steamer has arrived with dates from Rio Janeiro to the 7th inst. A decree had been promulgated at Rio declaring Protestant marriages indissoluble unless declared otherwise by competent legal tribunals. The bill for reorganization of the National Guard was before the Chamber of Deputies on its third reading.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 28, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ¾ per cent. below the bank rate. Consols for money 92⅜a92⅝. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 94; 5-20s, do 1867, 93¾; 10 40s, 91; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 46½. Sugar, afloat, 26s 6da27s.

PARIS, July 28.—Rentes 56 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 8¾a8⅞d; New Orleans 9a9⅛d; August and September delivery from Savannah and Charleston 8 13-16d. Breadstuffs firmer. California white wheat, club, 12s 2da12s 4d; new western spring 11sa11s 10d. Corn 27s 9d. Flour 27a28s. Beef 83s 6d. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 37s 6d; short rib middles 40s. Refined petroleum 13½a14d.

ANTWERP, July 28.—Refined petroleum 38½ francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL

THE SHAH ON RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

NEW YORK, July 28.—London papers of the 16th give the reply of the Shah to the address sent him on the subject of religious liberty in Persia. He says in substance that toleration is already universal in Persia, no one, whether Christian, or Jew, or Parsee, being subjected to persecution on account of his religion. He will give the subject the best attention on his return to Persia, and take care that justice shall be shown to all, without distinction of class or creed.

FEARFUL FATE OF AN AUTHORESS.

The London *Times* of the 16th says Mrs. Clive, the authoress, was writing in her boudoir on the evening of the 14th inst, when a spark flew from the fire and ignited her dress. Before assistance arrived, the unfortunate lady, who for years had been a confirmed invalid, was burnt most terribly. She died on the following morning.

TRIAL OF AMERICAN MOWERS AND REAPERS AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Tribune* says that the trial of mowers and reapers, which took place on the 9th inst., was a complete triumph for the Americans. At the last moment the English and French backed out, and there were only four European machines on the ground. Fourteen American reapers and fifteen American mowers competed. All the American machines did their work well, except one, which broke down at the start, through no fault of the machine, but through the stupidity of the driver. The arrangements were stupidly defective. There was no programme, no system. Most of the teams were unused to work and gave a good deal of trouble. Some were immense, powerful stallions, and others wretched, rawboned beasts that could scarcely pull the machines. Then the grain differed greatly in different parts of the field. So the trial with conditions so unequal, was no test as far as speed was concerned. Doctor Warder, who was entitled to sit as one of the jurors, declined, the exhibitors protesting against him on the ground that he was interested in one of the machines. So America went unrepresented and the jury was composed entirely of foreigners. It is reported that all American mowers and reapers that took part in the trial will get medals, some for progress, others for merit. The awards will not be made until next month.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 8 P. M.

[PROBABILITIES FOR TUESDAY.

For the Middle Atlantic States south and west winds with partly cloudy followed by clearing weather.

For the Gulf States rising barometer, southwest and northwest winds, somewhat lower temperature and generally clear weather except on the immediate coast where local storms will probably continue. For the South Atlantic States southeasterly winds veering to southwest and generally cloudy weather. For New England and New York falling barometer, southeast and southwest winds, lighter temperature and local storms. For the Lower Lake region northeast and northwest winds backing to southwest with local storms and clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest north and west winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 28, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	75	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	75	S.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	70	N. W.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas	82	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	72	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks	73	N.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	75	S.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	76	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	74		Clear.
New Orleans	79	S. W.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	68	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	72	E.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	78	N. E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	75	W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	68	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	82	......	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	72	N. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	75	S. W.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	68	W.	Clear.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, July 28, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	In.	CHANGE — or + Ft.	In.	DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo, Ill	20	0	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	9	10	—1	0	S. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	5	6	—0	3	W.	Fair.
Keokuk	5	1	—0	4	N. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	7	8	..	..	N.	Fair.
Le Claire	4	9	—0	7	N. W.	Fair.
La Crosse	4	0	—0	2	N. W.	Threat'g.
Louisville	6	0	—0	4	S. W.	L't Rain.
Memphis	15	10	—0	2	W.	Fair.
Nashville	4	2	†1	2	W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	6	1	—0	4	S.	L't Rain.
Omaha	10	6	†0	2	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	7	2	†4	4	S. W.	Threat'g.
Shreveport	13	2	..	..	N.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	..	..	..	..	S. W.	Fair.
St. Paul	4	9	..	..	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	26	4	..	..	W.	Clear.
Yankton	10	8	—0	4	N.	Fair.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The river continues to decline, with five feet ten inches in the canal and three feet ten inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The C. B. Church has engaged here 300 hhds of tobacco at 35c per hundred, 1,100 barrels of pork at 80c per barrel, 550 barrels cement at 75c, 550 barrels potatoes at 60c, and a lot of miscellaneous freight. The Mississippi Transportation Company's barge No. 50 was launched from Messrs. Howard & Co.'s ship yard at three P. M. to-day. It has capacity to carry 1,100 tons and is the largest barge built in the West. Weather cloudy and hot, with indications of rain. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., July 28.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Bannock City, South; Babbage, St. Louis. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Bannock City, St. Louis. River has fallen three inches. Clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 28.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Ironsides, Cairo; Maggie P., Illinois river; Anita, Missouri river; Baker, Quincy; Northwestern, St. Paul. Departed—Mohawk, New Orleans; City of Chester, Memphis; Davenport, St. Paul; Johnson, Rover and Ironsides, Keokuk; Josie, Peoria; Beaver, Illinois river. River falling. Cloudy and warm with indications of rain.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati. No departures. Cloudy; thermometer 87.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 28.—Down—Yazoo, Bismarck and Bee and barges. Up—Longworth. Clear and warm. River falling.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Cattle—Receipts 4,616 head. Market dull and buyers and sellers apart; a few lots of good to choice shipping steers sold at $5 45a5 90; common Texans and Indian $2 00a3 65; shipments 1,778 head. Hogs—Receipts 11,672 head. Market moderately active and prices unchanged; sales of fair to good at $4 40a4 75; choice and extra $4 80a4 90, closing quiet and rather weak; shipments 5,958 head. Sheep—Receipts 418 head. Market dull and unchanged.

WHAT THEY DRINK IN TEXAS.

A Medical Man Makes an Investigation into the Comparative Merits of the Most Popular Texas Beverages.

P. H. Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: yours of the 10th was duley received Contants Noted.

In your Letter you ask me which is the most daingeros Beverage that man is Are to, That is in the common axcepttation of the Term, the common whiskey, as Now Manufactured, Say from Aalecoholl, Stricknine, Tea, tobaco. Burnt Apples & co, or the Lager Beer as now manufactured, in Texas, from the ingredients Now used by Brewers here (Texas) Dear Sir Allow me to say to you, All that I Know & can Say, is from Personall Knowledge & Experience.

I wet to work some three months since to Teste the matter for myselfe, and this is the result that I have came to.

Three months since I commenced, Taking what we call Rotgut, say 8, or 10, slugs per day, say 3 fingers at a time, for 2 weeks. By that time I Had the cramps by Night and by day, in a most every Lim in my bodey, in fact the cramps wore Pressing my Lims from my head to the smallest Lim in my boddy. Even to the eands of my Pedal members. I could not take food as usual, could not Sleep, altho my mind was more acute & sharper than without the rot Gut. But I had a desire for Fight & wanted to fight all the time & every boddy, when under the influence, as aforesaid, I felt Bully, all the time.

But I found in a very short Time that I should Go under, if I did not stop. I stopped, and in about 3 weeks I took to Lagger, Great God! what a time I had for the Next three weeks that followed, and I only drank about 14 Laggers per day & in one week I my Dear Sir will pledge you my word that I was not fit for anything at all, and when I came home at about 10 or 11 o'clock at Night, my wife thought that I was some one that was not myself & kicked me and by Jove in the morning when I awoke and took a Good Look at myself, I thought so two. My head was muddled & I could not think of anything that happened, the Night before so you see, cramps, Snakes, Lizards, Babboons, and all the other Fenemous animals the country is are to is upon me—in the other case Inebriation Imbisility and Parisation of the whole Frame and Limbs. and the Devil knows what all is upon me. So my Dear Sir you have the whole Solution, and my advice to you as a Doctor if you have any of those Simptoms to stop while you can and take the prescription I enclose.

Yours Truly
WM. PIKE MD.

BRENHAM TEXAS June 11, 1873.

The Weather in Danbury.

From the subjoined account, which we clip from the Danbury *News*, it will be seen that our locality is not the *only* one suffering from the effects of hot weather:

It was so warm Monday that it was impossible to work without having the windows open, and while the air was hot enough to shrivel up a Judge of Probate, there was breeze enough to carry papers from a desk with astonishing velocity. When we weren't catching for a memorandum we were diving after a poem, or clutching hopelessly for an advertisement, or springing after an essay on the statesmanship of the thirteenth century. Sometimes we were compelled to make a jump for all of them at once, and during the operation may have made some statements about the weather that in the future will trouble us to prove. And so the afternoon wore on—first a plunge and then a statement until about four o'clock. At that hour a fleshy man, with a book under his arm and a No. 8 smile on his face, appeared in front of us. He immediately proceeded to business by observing that the weather was exceedingly warm, and that he had the honor of being engaged in canvassing for Dr. Whimplebee's "Observations in Palestine," a book that comprised the views of the intelligent doctor on what he saw, with numerous speculations and comprehensive theories on what he did not see, altogether forming a volume of deep research, pure theology and chaste imagery. Here we interrupted him to plunge after the copy for an auction bill. Then we put our arm on the miscellaneous matter, and put the poem where we could sit on it, and hungrily awaited further particulars.

This was a work every family should have, and that people generally would be glad to hear of. He had already secured the names of the clergy, and knowing how popular and thoroughly attractive was our paper, he had called to have a little notice inserted stating that he was in town, and prepared, to take the names of the excited populace. He had no notice prepared, but if we would give him a scrap of paper and the loan of our pencil he would scribble a word or so. At first we were prompted to suggest that the doctor might be wanting him, but a better thought struck us, and surrendering the desk to his use, we cautioned him to lose none of the papers, and stepping into the other room, mounted a table where we could get a good view of the desk, and waited for developments. First he opened the book at the title page, and after studying over it a moment to get a clear and tangible idea of the work, proceeded to make a careful copy of it. Just as he got well to work a zephyr danced in and carried off an account of a runaway. The agent for "Observations in Palestine," made a pass for it, and securing it triumphantly restored it to its place, and immediately darted after a State item. Getting back again he run his hands through his hair, cast a severe glance at the window, and grasped his pencil to record more inspiration from the title page, when another breeze came along, and made a general sweep. Both of his arms came down together, but he didn't catch more than half the stuff. He put weights on this and dashed after the rest, and as he was a fleshy gentleman, with a pair of pants that must have come from a job lot, he didn't look very suggestive of Palestine

The work on the title page went on, however, with brief intervals for recovering articles. At first he didn't say anything when the breeze bombarded him, but after awhile he grew more acquainted and commenced to converse. The first observation he made was, "Ah, indeed!" Then he said, "Look out there!"—and becoming still more sociable and confidential, ventured a trifle on history, calling on "Jupiter!" "Christopher!" and "O, Gabriel!" Pretty soon one sheet of his manuscript came sailing into our room, and out he dashed after it. He made a grab for it as it went over the rail, but missed it, and it dropped down and rolled under the table before he could reach it. It was that part of the title-page which referred more particularly to the city of Jerusalem, and if we are not mistaken, he mentioned the place as he crawled under the table. However that may be, he secured the piece, and carried it back to the table, and then dropped it as another gust danced in, and back it came and back he came after it, looking very red in the face, and prepared to talk further about Jerusalem. Then he got back in time to make another and hopeless lunge for the second page. It struck the floor before he could save it, but he jumped on it with both heels, and turned them around on it, and grated his teeth till you could hear him on the next floor.

Then he picked it up, and brushed it off, and mopped his brow with his arm, and proceeded to renew his attack on Palestine, when more wind came in, and another invoice of documents sailed upward, and spread outward, and again he sprang up, and darted after them, dancing up and down, and throwing his arms and shouting localities that are not on our Palestine map. Then he turned over the chair and kicked it and dashed his hat on the floor, and jumped into it, and screamed such awful things about the weather, and made such astounding statements about what he would do if he could, that we felt compelled to have the agent for Dr. Whimplebee's "Observations in Palestine" led down stairs and into the street. We haven't seen him since, but we understand that he was seen under the influence of liquor late that night, and having exchanged the "Observations in Palestine" for a pint of Jamaica rum, is consigning the eminent Whimplebee beyond the annoyances of breezes. Had we not furnished him with accommodations as he desired we might have felt in some way responsible for this descent, and it would have made us uncomfortable.

An Italian Cholera Remedy.

[Nashville Union and American.]

The following letter of Prof. Socrate Cadet, to the editor of of the *Journal of Italy*, received yesterday at the University of Nashville, corroborates the views taken by this paper:

"MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR: In view of reports which signal the appearance of cholera in some hamlets of Venetia, I consider it an impertous duty to recall to my fellow citizens that the *black sulphuret of mercury*, or *ethiops mineral*, considered from the seventeenth century by Walter Harris and George Bate as a powerful remedy against several kinds of diseases, is adopted to-day by a great number of physicians as the most efficacious of the *antiloimics* to prevent and cure the pestiential maladies.

"Convinced, as I am myself, that cholera is due to the presence of parasytes, multiplying somtimes after a frightful manner, and persuaded that the black sulphuret of mercury is capable of combatting and conquering the scourge, by that alone which destroys these parasites, a great number of my illustrious confreres, during the last choleratic invasion of Italy, took care at the very first to recommend to their patients to have immediate recourse to the remedy above mentioned before the germ of the disease had had time to multiply itself in the system. They advised all of their patients who believed themselves touched by the scourge to swallow instantly a reasonable dose of ethiops mineral, and to repeat the dose in case of vomiting.

"It is reasonably supposed that the pharmacists should know beforehand the proper dose of black sulphuret of mercury, which, in the given case they could prescribe to each individual surprised by the scourge.

"This dose varies, according to age, from twenty-five centigrammes to a gramme and a half, and even more without the least danger. In such case the pharmacist should send three doses at least of this beneficial remedy to each cholera case.

"In this manner the sick person would find himself cured, perhaps (for the black sulphuret of mercury triumphs over the disease in less than hour), or in such ameliorating conditions that the physician called at the time of attack would have but to continue the cure already commenced, and to survey the march of the malady henceforth conquered.

"I will close my letter by citing a long known truth: That pestilential maladies, in general, are but children's bugbears when they are rationally treated and in opportune time.

"The preventive cure by the black sulphuret of mercury would have this other advantage (since it destroys at once the cause of the sickness), or of rendering, so to speak, useless the lazarettos, which are in general suitable vestibules of cemeteries.

"God grant that their counsels, based upon experience and a decided conviction, turn to the advantage of my country, and may induce the government itself to have recourse, for the army and navy, to this powerful remedy, I would almost say miraculous, in case the scourge should menace us more seriously than it does to-day. I have the honor to be, etc.
SOCRATE CADET.

"ROME, June 24, 1873."

Romances of London Life.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes of the Police Courts of that city: In such a less than modest scene occur many little tragedies and comedies, which let more light in upon real life than a hundred works of fiction. The court, too, has its notable habitues, who are almost always to be seen on its benches; nor are these wholly confined to the plebeian order of society. A week rarely passes, indeed, that a noble does not appear in Bow street. The Marquis is, in truth, one of the oddities of plebeian London. Of great wealth, and the heir of a name and house long celebrated in English history, he has devoted his life to helping the unfortunate and championing the defenseless; and in this most commendable but somewhat Quixotic career it is not seldom that the worthy Marquis is taken in. His kindly nature being easily discoverable by sharpers, he is made the victim of continual plots to get money, and it often becomes necessary for the magistrates to reprove him mildly for his ill judged acts of charity and pity. Yet he perseveres in his course, and very often is to be seen in the Police Courts, to make a piteous representation of some desolate old man or forlorn young girl, whose delinquencies have brought him or her within the clutches of the law. Another frequent visitor to the Police Courts is the good Miss Stride, who keeps a charitable and private home for the unfortunate in a quiet street in Bloomsbury, whither she takes poor young girls who have been led astray, but are not wholly irreclaimable. Miss Stride does not hesitate, in pursuit of her good end, to visit these dens of the law, and to watch for delinquents whom she may save from further degradation. Other characters, more eccentric and less benevolent, frequent the Police Courts, from which, it is not unknown, Dickens procured originals for some of his most telling portraits. The fascinations of the Court room prove too much for some who have been placed in the dock, and who, having served out their term, spend the rest of their idle days in watching the fortunes of their successors, and become the familiar phantoms of Bow street, as little Miss Flite, in "Bleak House," did of the Court of Chancery.

A Classical Sketch.

Says the London *Court Journal*: "An amusing blunder was lately committed in the west of England. Some of your readers will probably have seen the report of a supposed breach of promise case, brought by Miss Anglicana Church against Mr. William Merrypebble, M. P., wherein the following letter, among others, was put into Court and read: 'St. Stephen's, April 1, 1871.—Dear Anglicana: I am constantly thinking of you and always talking about you. I will never desert you, my own pet; never, never, never. I saw Miss Miall, from Bradford, this morning, and spoke to her. Don't be jealous; you alone are 'My al'—[laughter.] I will always protect, love, honor, cherish, and obey you. Sweetest Juliet, good-bye for the present. I have no time to write more, as I am off to —— to address my noble constituents. [Loud laughter.] Ever yours, Willie. A certain anonymous contributor to a respectable west country contemporary did not perceive that Miss Anglicana Church was no other than the English Church, that Mr. William Merrypebble was Mr. Gladstone, and that Miss Miall was the honorable member for Bradford and the well-known hater of all church establishments. He denounced the absurd love letters, and considered that the heartless conduct of the faithless member should be exposed. He must thank the Manchester *Courier* for this hoax."

THE BULL-WHACKERS.

Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack—Success of their "Dramatic Season."

[From the Omaha Bee.]

Yesterday William Cody, otherwise known as Buffalo Bill, and J. B. Omohundro, or Texas Jack, arrived in the city from the East, accompanied by E. B. Overton, of Brevoort Place, New York; E. P. Green, of Amsterdam, New York; and Scott, the hatter, of Chicago.

Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, as is well known, have been treading the sensational stage for the last six months, and have in that short time made a comfortable fortune, which they intend to increase to mammoth proportions during the fall and winter seasons.

Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and Ned Buntline each cleared $30,000 during the past eight months. Bill thinks this more remunerative than the honor of being a Nebraska Legislator, while Texas Jack is of the opinion that financially it eclipses buffalo hunting and scouting. Bill has invested some of his money in a place at Westchester, twenty miles from Philadelphia, where his family now reside. Both men are looking exceedingly well, and sport considerable jewelry, especially Jack, whose immaculate shirt bosom is ornamented with a $1,200 diamond pin and diamond studs, and he wears a $1,000 chain and magnificent gold watch, while his little finger on the left hand is encircled by a valuable diamond ring. During Jack's trip in the East he was presented with a $650 breech-loading gun by the Earl of Dunraven. He also has a splendid rifle, given to him by Remington, the great manufacturer. Buffalo Bill also had one given him by the same gentleman.

The whole party left on this morning's train for Fort McPherson, from which place, on the 20th, they intend to go on a grand buffalo hunt. The buffalo hunters are all well armed, and will be absent on the hunt two weeks.

Lack of Thought in Simple Acts of Life.

[Herbert Spencer in the Popular Science Monthly.]

We have but to observe human action as it meets us at every turn to see that the average intelligence, incapable of guiding conduct even in simple matters where but a very moderate reach of reason would suffice, must fail in apprehending with due clearness the natural sanctions of ethical principles. The unthinking inaptitude with which even the routine of life is carried on by the mass of men shows clearly that they have nothing like the insight required for self guidance in the absence of an authoritative code of conduct. Take a day's experience and observe the lack of thought indicated from hour to hour.

You rise in the morning, and, while dressing, take a vial containing a tonic, of which a little has been prescribed for you; but after the first few drops have been counted, succeeding drops run down the side of the vial—all because the lip is shaped without regard to the requirement. Yet millions of such vials are annually made by glass makers, and sent out by thousands of druggists, so small being the amount of sense brought to bear on business. Now, turning to the lookingglass, you find that, if not of the best make, it fails to preserve the attitude in which you put it; or, if what is called a "box" lookingglass, you see that the maintenance of its position is insured by an expensive appliance that would have been superfluous had a little reason been used. Were the adjustment such that the center of gravity of the glass came in the line joining the points of support (which would be quite as easy an adjustment), the glass would remain steady in whatever attitude you gave it. Yet year after year tens of thousands of looking glasses are made without regard to so simple a need. Presently you go down to breakfast, and taking some Harvey or other sauce with your fish, find the bottle has a defect like that which you found in the phial—it is sticky from the drops which trickle down, and occasionally stain the table cloth. Here are other groups of traders similarly so economical of thought that they do nothing to rectify this inconvenience.

Having breakfasted, you take up the paper, and, before sitting down, wish to put some coal on the fire. But the lump you seize with the tongs slips out of them, and if large, you make several attempts before you succeed in lifting it—all because the ends of the tongs are smooth. Makers and venders of fire irons go on, generation after generation, without meeting this evil, by the simple remedy of giving to these smooth ends some projecting points, or even roughening them by a few burrs with a chisel. Having at length grasped the lump and put it on the fire, you begin to read; but before you have got through the first column, you are remined by the changes of position which your sensations prompt, that men still fail to make easy chairs. And yet the guiding principle is simple enough. Just that advantage, secured by using a soft seat in place of a hard one—the advantage—namely, of spreading over a large area the pressure of the weight to be borne, and so making the pressure less intense at any one point—is an advantage to be sought in the form of the chair. Ease is to be gained by making the shapes and relative inclination of seat and back as will evenly distribute the weight of the trunk and limbs over the widest possible supporting surface, and with the least straining of the parts out of their natural attitudes. And yet only now, after these thousands of years of civilization, are there being reached (and that not rationally but empirically) approximations to the structure required.

Prospect of a Corner in Salt.

[From the East Saginaw (Mich.) Courier, July 20.]

There is considerable activity in the salt market and the prospects favor a "corner." We arrive at this conclusion not from any sudden developments, but from the fact that buyers representing at least two combinations have been actively engaged during the past few days buying not only the manufactured product, but the make of the season to November 1st, for cash and sixty day paper. We hear of at least half a dozen firms who have sold their make at from $1 40 to $1 42, and a number of others have been approached and declined. It is estimated that the purchases of the past week or ten days, with the amount on hand and controlled by the buyers, will approximate 250,000 barrels, and possibly exceed these figures. The market for some time has been brisk, with buyers on hand as fast as the salt was ready for market, and the quotations of $1 40 to $1 50 have been readily realized. Manufacturers have been contented with these figures, and in the even tenor of trade there has been no evidence of any sudden rise or decline in the market, and none has been expected. All at once the fact is presented that there are not 10,000 barrels of manufactured salt on the river north of Carrollton in the market, and many of the works have sold for months ahead. If the statement of a Bay City commission dealer is to be credited, the same condition of affairs exists at that end of the river. If there is a movement here in combination with Syracuse and other dealers to corner the market, the fact has not been fully developed, other than in the circumstances we have related. The quotations at Chicago and lower lake ports remain the same as during the past few weeks, except that the quotation "strong" or "brisk" is made to indicate the tendency of the market. The salt product of the Saginaw river this year will not fall short of 800,000 barrels and may possibly exceed 900,000, being a large increase over any previous year. Of this amount, between 200,000 and 300,000 have already been shipped. We will say that 300,000 barrels of the balance are controlled by the combinations, leaving in the neighborhood of 200,000 to 350,000 barrels—possibly more, according to the amount to the manufactured—to be brought into market. Wholesale prices are nominally, $1 40 to $1 42, but under the circumstances it may be reasonably assumed that they will advance. One unusual circumstance, which perhaps does not enter into the arrangement, but will assist it, is that a larger amount of salt is being bought for Cleveland and lower lake ports than formerly, the large bulk of Saginaw salt usually finding its way to Chicago and the West.

Sir Bartle Frere on the Zanzibar Treaty.

For official or other reasons the text of the Zanzibar Treaty, the first step towards the abolition of the slave traffic on the east coast of Africa, has not been published; but at a special meeting of the London Geographical Society, on the evening of July 7, Sir Bartle Frere, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, spoke of the treaty as entirely satisfactory. Sir Henry Rawlinson invited Sir Bartle to inform the Society, if he could do so without breach of confidence, whether the treaty recently concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar satisfied his own expectations, as nothing was known by the people regarding it. Sir Bartle Frere said:

"As far as I am aware the treaty is one entirely satisfactory to everybody who was connected with the late mission. I trust when the papers are laid before Parliament that you will recognize in it some steady following out of the policy of the Foreign Office, which I beg to remind you is not the policy of the Foreign Office of to-day or yesterday, but the policy of the Foreign Office with regard to Africa for many years past. I have only one other observation on the subject to make, and that is that you are not to be only satisfied with the treaty. The treaty is the latchkey delivered to you by the Sultan of Zanzibar, by which you are at liberty to enter his house and do what you please in it. But it rests with you to do so; and it will require a great deal of English devotion, of English enterprise of English courage, of money and of English steadfastness and purpose to carry out all you wish to see done for the civilization of Africa. I think you will agree with me that the suppression of the slave trade is only one step towards the object which you have in view, which is the Christianization and civilization of that great continent. I trust you will look back with satisfaction upon the action of those who have directed your foreign policy for some years past in this matter, and that you will find that they have really begun a good work, which you may carry to a good conclusion, and look back upon to the latest hour of your lives with satisfaction and pride."

Humors of the Telegraph.

[From Harper's Magazine for August.]

Not long since a countryman came into a telegraph office in Bangor, Me., with a message, and asked that it be sent immediately. The operator took the message, as usual, put his instrument in communication with its destination, ticked off the signals upon the keys, and then, according to the rule of the office, hung the message-paper on the hook with other paper that had been previously sent, that at night they might all be filed for preservation. The man lounged around for some time, evidently unsatisfied. "At last," says the narrator of the incident, "his patience was exhausted, and he belched out, 'Ain't you going to send that dispatch?' The operator politely informed him that he had sent it. 'No, yer ain't, replied the indignant man; 'there it is now on the hook.'"

So far as the exact use of language was concerned, the man was right. Still more ludicrous mistakes sometimes occur. Thus the German papers reported that at Carlsruhe, toward the close of the late war, an aged mother came to the telegraph office carrying a dish full of sauer-kraut, which she desired to have telegraphed to Rastadt. Her son must receive the kraut by Sunday. The operator could not convince her that the telegraph was not capable of such a performance. "How could so many soldiers have been sent to France by telegraph?" she asked, and finally departed grumbling.

Almost every operator meets with equally amusing instances. One recently related the following incident: "A gentleman came to my office to send a message, and after writing it, waited, as people often do at small offices, to see it sent. I called 'Office,' and the operator at the other end of the line came to the key and said, 'Busy—wait a minute.' So I leaned back in my chair to wait, when the gentleman said, 'Have you sent it?' I said 'No; they say they are busy—to wait a minute;' whereupon he said, looking surprised, 'Why, I didn't hear them;' and then added, brightening up, as if he had thought of the reason, 'but I'm a little deaf in one ear!' I managed to keep a straight face till he left, but it was hard work."

Gotlieb Scheerer's Little Joke.

There is an anecdote of Gotlieb Scheerer, who, twelve years ago, was an active Philadelphia politician, and Vice President Dallas, which is here first given in print. Some thirty years ago Mr. Dallas was counsel in a case in Philadelphia, and Mr. Scheerer was called in as a witness. The following questions were put by Mr. Dallas:

"Mr. Scheerer, were you in Harrisburg last June?"

"Last June, did you say, Mr. Dallas?"

"Yes, last June; dont' repeat my question, but answer it."

After some moments of study the answer came: "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg last June!"

"Were you in Harrisburg last July?"

He reflected again, and slowly said, "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg in July."

"Were you there in August, Mr. Scheerer?"

The witness again meditated and said, "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not there in August."

"Were you there in September?"

Here Mr. Scheerer reflected longer than before, and replied, "No, Mr. Dallas, I was not in Harrisburg in September."

Mr. Dallas became tired of this barren result, and, raising his voice, said:

"Mr. Scheerer, will you tell the Court when you were in Harrisburg?"

"Mr. Dallas," said Scheerer, "I never was in Harrisburg in my life."

The Court, the audience and Gotlieb Scheerer enjoyed the joke, but Mr. Dallas did not heartily partake of the merriment created.

Kind Words.

A single word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance, and beauty, so the kind words and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions, make glad the homes where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be garnished with grace and sweetness, with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn laughingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

ANECDOTE OF MACREADY.

How He Got Himself Up for Lear—A Very Probable Story.

The following anecdote of the great tragedian, Macready, came from a theater attache, and is probably as reliable as the most of them: Macready used every agency "that God and nature put in his power" to make his acting tell. He neglected no aid of light and shade; no study of position; no minute attention to detail; indeed, no artifice whatever that would heighten effect. The storm scene in Lear was one of his most powerful representations. An old man, tottering and exhausted, raving at the elements, and defying thunder, lightning and hail, is a touching spectacle. To get himself up in style for this scene, he employed a strong and muscular friend to spend a few moments in shaking him vigorously, first right and then left, then forward and back, as a dog shakes a rag, till his hair was every which way, and his general condition so mixed up that, when the muscular man gave him the final shove on the stage, he was the very picture of a reeling, worn-out, and used-up old man, and, as he vented his rage on the stormy forces of nature, the impression was tremendous. One night the stout party was somewhat late, and, fearing that he would be behindhand in his part as "shaker," rushed in hurriedly to what he supposed was the right place, and, seeing an elderly-looking man, with long, white hair, peering round as though he expected somebody, he went for and shook him; shook him powerfully—shook him to make up for lost time; shook the "daylights out of him," and then flung him headlong on the stage. The pit saw it in a moment, and they hooted, as only the pit of old days could hoot. The victim, scared almost to death, slunk back to private life, and the stout party didn't quiet take in the situation till the outraged Lear, indulging in a tall kind of rhetoric not found in Shakespeare, impressed on him that he had manipulated the wrong man.

Discovery of Oil in Newark, N. J.

[From the Newark Journal, July 25.]

Yesterday afternoon, while several men were engaged in digging the sewer in Seventh avenue, near High street, a vein of water strongly mixed with oil was struck about twelve feet under ground. A large hole was dug underneath the stratum of earth containing the oil, and a steady stream oozed out of the rocks and rapidly filled the excavation. Before night over a barrel of oil had been collected, and still there was no stoppage of the flow. Justice Lambert visited the place, and after testing the oil found it to be of a good quality, though considerably mixed. Up to noon to-day about two barrels full of the precious though greasy fluid were collected, and will probably be speedily sent to a refinery for test purposes. It now turns out that a gentleman named Hartwick, some four years ago engaged men to dig a well on his premises, during the excavation of which so much oil was struck that the project had to be abandoned. Mr. Hartwick, whose place, minus the oil, might have been worth about $3,000, was at that time offered $30,000 for it, on the strength of his finding oil. Since the digging of the well Mr. Hartwick has drawn large quantities of oil from his premises, and it is said that he intends speculating to a great extend in the fluid, and will speedily sink a shaft for the purpose of drawing and refining the article. A gentleman, this morning, in the neighborhood, thought that, inasmuch, as oil existed, coal must also exist thereabouts. Since the announcement, yesterday, the price of property in the vicinity has perceptibly advanced.

An Experienced Traveler.

The Danbury *News* describes, as follows, the man who knows where he is going. When the train draws up at Stamford, five minutes for refreshments, it is easy to distinguish the experienced traveler from the rest. He has already got on the platform, and is either on the bottom step or close enough to it. Just as soon as the speed of the train becomes less than he can make, he springs off and makes for the saloon door, through it and up to the counter, giving his order for coffee while moving, and snatching up the right article the first time. He knows just how much time is required to make five minutes, and when it is expired he is out on the platform picking his teeth and talking about real estate. Alas, for the inexperienced traveler, such is not his record. He is inside the car when it stops, with twenty persons ahead of him. He jumps down on the platform in time to see the mass surging into the door, and then it suddenly strikes him that he may be too late, and under this inspiration he throws himself into the struggling gang. He doesn't reach the table. He and other inexperienced travelers form the outside line, and shout their orders through the openings, and receive what is handed them with thankfulness and what dexterity they can muster. Such a man will perspire, and choke, and paw, and jaw during the entire five minutes, and in that time may get down two thirds of a sandwich, one-third of a piece of custard pie, and more or less of the coffee, and then get out of the door just in time to catch hold of the car rail and be pulled on by the brakeman. And when he has reached his seat and is scraping the rest of that pie from his boot, and drawing cold air into his throat to allay the pain of the scald, he will think up things about the keeper of that restaurant that would make the hair on a saw-horse stand straight on end.

Noah's Ark.

The venerable subject of the size and model of the Ark is again discussed by a writer in the *Nautical Gazette*, who reviews both the Bible account and that recently discussed in Assyria. Certainly Noah built no small ship when he proposed to ride out the waves of the flood. Reckoning the cubit at eighteen inches, the Ark was 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet deep, and would register about 15,000 tons, if measured as a sailing ship, or about 12,000 tons if measured as a steamer, by British rules. It was thus smaller than the Great Eastern. It had three decks, and was divided into numerous compartments by longitudinal and tranverse bulkheads, for the safety and order of its occupants. It was built of gopher wood, a species of evergreen timber resembling the pine in length and strength of trunk, and the white cedar in lightness. In model, says the writer, it was all that a great carrier could be, chest-like, with lines straight and angles square, but the bottom and top were eliptical in outline, presenting convexity to the earth and to the sky. After giving the dimensions and the mode of construction of the several parts, this authority tells us, as if he were equally certain on this point, that the Ark "is now in a good state of preservation, but lying under an eternal mantle of snow, hundreds of feet deep, at an altitude of 17,500 feet above the level of the sea. Ever since the flood dried up, the climate of Armenia has been colder, the snow always covers the top of Ararat, rendering it impossible for any of Noah's descendants to go up and find the Ark."

The Wallingford Community.

A singular sect has secured a footing at Wallingford, Conn., known as the "Wallingford Community." It consists of about eighty individuals, one-half of whom are women. Their religion directs them not to marry, but each one selects a partner, and the two live together as husband and wife for four weeks, when a general change of partners is made, in order that there shall be no special affection—for all are "brothers and sisters." When children are born, the mother is allowed to retain the child but a few weeks, when it is placed in the common nursery, and all the "mothers" of the establishment take turns in caring for these "children of the community." This strange people came from Northern New Hampshire about twelve years ago, where the citizens were unable to dislodge them under the laws against prostitution, and the Legislature passed a special act which obliged them to marry or to leave. A few of them came quietly to Connecticut, selected a beautiful farm of about 200 acres, with a large dwelling house, purchased it without stating what they desired it for, and the "family" soon took possession. The Wallingford people prosecuted the concern as a house of ill-fame, but could not convict them under the existing laws. From that time the community has not been disturbed, and has grown rich. The females dress in bloomer costume, and are seldom seen outside of their home.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Sarah Flower, the writer of this touching hymn, was worthy of the name, for Sarah signifies a princess, and sweeter fragrance has rarely exuded from any flower in the garden. The gifted girl married Mr. Wm. B. Adams, an English civil engineer, of superior abilities. She was of frail constitution, and, amid many bodily sufferings, she kept her pen at work upon various poetical productions. At what time she caught the inspiration to compose that one immortal hymn, which is now sung around the globe, we have never learned. Probably it was some season of peculiar trial, when the bruised spirit emitted the odor of a child-like submission to a chastening father. It must have oozed from a bleeding heart. Her hymn first appeared in a volume of sacred lyrics by Mr. Fox, in England, about the year 1841. The authoress did not live to catch the fame it was to bring, for she died in 1849, aged forty-four. She was buried near Marlow, in Essex. Presently the hymn began to work its way into various collections of songs of worship. It was married to the tune of "Bethany," and everybody caught the strain. In noonday gatherings for prayer it soon became so familiar that if anybody "struck up" the hymn the whole audience joined in.

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage

PITTSBURGH, July 28, 1873.

	Cents.
Austin, Martha, Loamie, Ill	3
Burk, Rev. W. L., Wilkinsburgh, Pa	3
Crossan, Virginia S., Bedford, Pa	3
Davis & Co., J. G., Rameltown, Pa	3
Kamm, John, Buffalo, N. Y	3
Lynch, Mrs. Ed., Wilmore, Pa	3
Lemley & Bros., Quincy, Ill	3
Martin, Lute L., Titusville, Pa	3
McKillip, Mrs. Jane, Mansfield, O	3
McKim, Jinnie, Rural Valley, Pa	3
Reeves, H. T. & J., Beaver Falls, Pa	3
Ramsdale, John, Phillipsburg, Pa	3
Speer, Mrs. William, Uniontown, Pa	3

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

Death of Mrs. Barr.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Charles B. Barr, which sad event took place at her late residence in Oakland. Deceased was a daughter of James McGinniss, Esq. She was a most estimable woman, and leaves several children and many friends to mourn her early demise. Her husband has our sincere sympathy in his bereavement.

Boy Injured.

Yesterday afternoon two cars jumped the track at the Union Depot, and ran against the fence along the line of Liberty street. A team passing the street was scared in consequence, and ran away. A little fellow named Henry Motz, about ten years of age, was knocked down and tramped upon by one of the horses. He was conveyed to his home on Spring alley, and upon examination was found to be suffering internally.

Allegheny Presbyterians.

Yesterday morning an error of fact was copied into one of our columns from the Allegheny *Mail* in regard to the number of Presbyterian church members in that city. For the further information of the *Mail*, and as a compensation for the slight we unintentionally put upon so thriving a denomination of Christians as the Presbyterian, we herewith give the latest statistics on the subject. First Church, 467; Second Church, 253; North Church, 180; Central Church, 381; Providence Mission Church, 91; German Church, 45; making a total of 1,417 members of the different Presbyterian Churches in Allegheny.

A Charge of Robbery.

A man named Brovaski was brought before Mayor Blackmore yesterday, at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of the ticket office at Beatty's Station. The office, it appears, was robbed in April last, and the numbers of the tickets being known a look out was had by the conductors. The accused had one of the stolen numbers, which was the cause of his arrest. The Mayor having no jurisdiction in a case occurring outside the county the man was returned to Greensburg. The man denies any knowledge of the theft and says he can prove his purchase of the ticket and show the man from whom he purchased it.

A Dangerous Bridge

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

For some time past there has been considerable complaint among those who travel the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike, owing to the dangerous condition of the bridge over Chartier's creek. The attention of some of the directors of the company has been called to the matter, but the danger has only been partially provided against—a new floor having been put in on one side, which is intended to accommodate all the travel. The fact is, however, that the bridge is one of the oldest in the county, and the entire superstructure has become unsafe. New floors might render it safe enough for light vehicles, but a heavy load may cause the bridge to give way at any time. The public have to pay toll to the turnpike company, and it devolves upon the directors to have the bridge rebuilt. I wish to give public notice that the structure is not safe, so that in case of accident the responsibility may rest upon the right shoulders.
ROBINSON.

BOATING NEWS.

The Schaff and Coulter Race Falls Through—A Back-Down by Coulter—Decision in the Snyder-Wright Business—The Last Man in Takes the Money.

By way of finishing up our report of Saturday's boat races, we have to announce the decision of the referee upon the respective claims of Snyder and Wright on the money put up for the second class single scull contest. Last evening the referee met the parties interested and heard the testimony on both sides of the delicate point left to him. From the weight of the evidence, adduced, he concluded that a four-oared boat owned and manned by the McKee club (of which Snyder is a member) had willfully and maliciously "fouled" Wright, causing him to lose five or six strokes and thereby, the race. He accordingly adjudged the stakes to Wright. The Snyder party are of course in low spirits by reason of this judgment, and talk loudly of a suit at law to recover the stakes and thus virtually reverse the decision. The rest of mankind will not lose much sleep over the affair.

COULTER AND SCHARFF

who were expected to give us an exciting race on Saturday of this week, have disagreed in arranging the preliminary details, and, unless one side or the other yields a point or two, there will be no race.

We understand that it was agreed at the outset that Coulter should name the day and Scharff the course, within twenty miles of Pittsburgh. Accordingly, Coulter named Saturday, the second day of August, and Scharff designated a course on the Monongahela, between Nineteenth street and a point two and a half miles up the river. This seems to have been satisfactory to both parties, Coulter evidently assuming that the start and finish were to be at the upper point named.

Last evening the men and their friends met to choose a referee and conclude all the preliminaries of the race. Then Scharff distinctly stated that the course as designated by him was from Nineteenth street, up two miles and a half and return. To this Coulter strongly objected, and refused to proceed to a choice of referee until the point in dispute was settled in his favor. Scharff insisted that he was to name the course and that implied the right to name the starting point. The parties drifted further and further apart, and at last Coulter flatly refused to row on the course named by Scharff. So the grand race ends five days before it begins.

There were many rumors current last night having reference to Coulter's singular obstinacy on what seems an unimportant matter of detail, but we do not care to discuss them here. We believe the plain facts in the case to be as above stated. The public will be greatly disappointed at this childish giving up of what bade fair to be a most interesting race.

A CHALLENGE FROM SCHARFF.

Scharff appears to come out of the contest of words with spirit undaunted. We append his bold challenge, and hope that some oarsman worthy of the signer's spruce will come forward without delay—if he means business.

"I will row any man in America a single scull race, three or five miles, for $1,000 a side, and will give or take expenses, or meet half way between home and home.
WILLIAM SCHARFF."

PITTSBURGH, July 28, 1873.

FOUND DEAD.

An Old Woman Dies Unattended—The Body Discovered by Her Son—The End of an Eccentric Life.

The latest horror comes from Allegheny in the form of a Coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Gertrude Schad, a German widow, sixty-two years of age, who was found dead in her bed at No. 213 Beaver avenue yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Schad has for many years been known in her neighborhood as a harmless, though very eccentric woman. One of her whims was to live entirely by herself. The mother of seven grown up children, she refused either to live with any of them, or allow them to live with her. For seven years she has lived exclusively alone in two small rooms of the house owned by her, letting the rest of the rooms to such tenants as were willing to brook the inconvenience of having so untidy and erratic a landlady.

It is said that the condition of Mrs. Schad's rooms was filthy and disgusting to the last degree. Besides the house spoken of, she had a considerable amount of money laid up, yet she seemed to disdain the common comforts of life, preferring dirt to cleanliness, both as to her person and her premises.

The last time Mrs. Schad was seen alive was at seven o'clock Sunday morning, when she went out to the yard and let her chickens out of the coop, and returned at once to the house. About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the neighbors missing her, one of them asked one of her sons if he knew of her whereabouts, and he answered that if she was not at home he knew nothing of her. He then went to the house, put a ladder to the second story window, and looking through saw the dead body of his mother stretched upon her bed and entirely nude.

The Chief of Police was at once notified of the discovery, and he proceeded to the house, broke open the door and made an investigation of the case. No marks of violence were found upon deceased, nor any indication whatever that she came to her death by unnatural causes. Dr. John Kirker was called in, and, basing his opinion on the swollen condition of the corpse, and the testimony of neighbors that deceased had been indulging freely in fruit and beer, pronounced the case to be one of death from cholera morbus. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the physician's opinion.

A DESPERATE WOMAN.

Colored Man Shot at by His Mistress.

Yesterday afternoon a colored woman made a deliberate attempt to kill her paramour by a pistol shot, and his life was only saved by the merest chance. The woman, Elizabeth Kelson by name, called at the barber shop on Third avenue, below the Central Hotel and requested a colored man named Cooper, employed there "to step out." He complied, whereupon she demanded that he furnish aid toward the keeping of the child she carried in her arms, of which she said he was the father. Cooper declined the aid demanded whereupon the woman presented a pistol and fired. The ball entered the clothing near the groin, but it struck a truss worn by the man and he escaped unhurt. Cooper departed instantly, running down the avenue, but was captured by an officer. He and the woman were both taken to the Mayor's office, where he preferred a charge of felonious assault against his assailant. In default of bail she was committed to await a hearing on Monday next.

A Change in Railroad Tickets.

It will interest travelers on the Pennsylvania Railroad accommodation trains, to know that on the first of August the company will issue a new style of monthly tickets. Instead of the fifty-four single tickets heretofore issued for the month, one ticket, or card, will be furnished which will be good for fifty-four fares. At one end of this ticket the name of the holder and the stations between which he is entitled to ride will be written. In the body of the ticket are the numbers one, two, &c., up to fifty four. The numbers the conductor will punch out one at a time till they are all gone, and then the company will be pleased to sell another on the same terms.

The advantage of the new ticket is on the side of the railroad company, and is so intended. By its use the holder will be obliged to show his right to commutation every time he rides, and so must always carry all his tickets (so to say) with him. This will prevent the not unfrequent violation of the rule which forbids a commuter to dispose of his tickets to other persons. A little more labor is put upon the conductors, but the point where a Pennsylvania Railroad conductor's good nature breaks down is away beyond such trifles as this. The style of ticket here spoken of has been used elsewhere and found convenient to passengers (the honest ones), and beneficial to the company issuing them.

I. O. of O. F.

Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, now Grand Secretary; M. M. G. M., J. M. Campbell, together with other officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, propose to visit the following lodges of Odd Fellows on the following dates, when special meetings will be held:

Monday, July 28—Saxonia Lodge, No. 496, Saxonsburg, Butler county.

Tuesday, July 29—Conoquenessing Lodge, No. 270, Butler county.

Wednesday, July 30—West Sunbury Lodge, No. 794, West Sunbury, Butler county.

Thursday, July 31—Alpine Lodge, No. 479, Brady's Bend, Armstrong county.

Friday, August 1—Iron City Lodge, No. 485, Reimersburg, Clarion county.

Saturday, August 2—Clarion Lodge, No. 222, Clarion, Clarion county.

Monday, August 4—Brookville Lodge, No. 217, Brookville, Jefferson county.

Tuesday, August 5—Reynoldsville Lodge, No. 824, Reynoldsville, Jefferson county.

Wednesday, August 6—Laurel Lodge, No. 672, Punxatawny, Jefferson county.

Thursday, August 7—Amicus Lodge, No. 665, Marion, Indiana county.

Friday, August 8—Palladium Lodge, No 346, Indiana, Indiana county.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wm. H. Constable, of Crawford county, filed a petition for final discharge. The usual orders were made.

The assignee of George W. Stanton, bankrupt, was authorized to sell certain book accounts at public sale.

In the matter of Charles Thatcher, Jr., vs. Smith & Thatcher, of Bradford county, an order was issued referring the petition and answer to Register Overton, with instructions to examine and report thereon.

In the matter of Josiah Reamer vs. Wolfenden & Martin, the argument on the motion for an injunction postponed until Monday, 30th prox.

Held to Bail.

Tony Snyder charged with the felonious cutting of Robert Reed at a pic-nic recently held, had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Blackmore, John Coyle, Esq., representing the defendant. The accused was committed to jail to await trial, but subsequently he was released on giving $2,000 bail.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A NUMBER of Pittsburghers left yesterday for the races at Cleveland.

ARRANGEMENTS for the coming boiler experiments were completed yesterday.

A BUTCHER doing business near Soho was thrown from a wagon near Liberty and Seventh streets yesterday on account of his horse scaring at a locomotive. The man sustained a severe injury on his head.

Two of the Indians who were performing here recently arrived from Harrisburg yesterday on their way west. They had no money, having quarrelled with their "manager" and wanted "to go home" on a pass.

A YOUNG man named Samuel McElroy, residing in East Liberty, was accidentally shot in the hip on Sunday by a pistol which he was carrying in his pocket.

THE Commissioners appointed to superintend the improvement of Carson street below the Suspension bridge, South Side, met yesterday morning, but Mr. James I. Bennett being still absent from the city they adjourned without taking any action.

GENERAL D. D. SMITH having completed the preliminary arrangements for boilers to be used in the experiments to be made in October, will leave to-day for Chicago, making a tour on the lakes, visiting all the Local Boards of Inspectors, and inspecting the steamers in that part of the country.

HEALTH Officer Gray yesterday brought suit against E. Frey, 22 Diamond street, O. Barnett, 22½ Diamond street, Fred Rush, 85 Market street, Jesse Ingraham, 22 Diamond street, McClarran & Co., Market street, and Wm. Hinely, 234 Center avenue.

A HOUSEWIFE has discovered the fact that a little bromo-chloralum dropped into a saucer of water, and set into a refrigerator, will completely deodorize the air in the same, so that when your eatables are brought to the table, the butter does not taste of of the string-beans, nor the cream of the huckleberries. Try it, the druggists all keep the article.

A HEARING was had yesterday before Deputy Mayor Barker in the case of Gustav Smith, charged on oath of Henry Wolfman with interfering with coal miners engaged with the Castle Shannon Company. Smith was discharged and the prosecutor charged with the costs. John Shuckey, another defendant, in the same case, has not yet been arrested.

MR. WILLIAM H. DUFF, of Duff's College, at the instance of the clerks of the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, has engrossed the resolutions recently passed by them, on the death of Robert A. Arthurs, and which we have already published. The "get up" is as good as copper plate and reflects credit upon Mr. Duff's ability as a penman. They are to be presented to the family of the deceased.

THE Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York *Times* recently wrote to that journal a letter in which one of our leading iron manufactories was described, introduced by valuable statistics gleaned mainly from the files of the COMMERCIAL. One of our morning contemporaries clipped this part of the letter, and thought it so good that it was reproduced as editorial. And now comes the New York *Times*, of Sunday, with a portion of this easily furnished editorial, headed "The Pittsburgh Iron Trade," duly credited to the morning contemporary aforesaid. 'Tis very sad.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting—Resignation of a Member—Street Improvements—The Mayor's Office Investigation—The First Ward Election Contest Abandoned—The Thirty third Street Matter—Information to be Obtained—Fifth Avenue Grade Again.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, at which some important matters were acted upon. Following is a report of the proceedings:

SELECT COUNCIL.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, petitions, remonstrances, &c., were called for under the rules.

A RESIGNATION.

The clerk read the resignation of C. J. Schultz, member from the Twenty-sixth ward.

Mr. Scully stated the cause of the resignation. Mr. Schultz was the lowest bidder, by $12,800, for the construction of a bridge over four mile run, and it was held over on account of objections made to his being a Councilman. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Hunter presented a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to remove the turn table of the Ormsby Passenger Railway, on Fourth avenue below market street.

Discussion being disallowed, Mr. McCandless moved that the rules be suspended to allow a vote. Not carried.

THE CLOTHING INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Jeremy offered a resolution giving the Police Committee or a sub-committee thereof power to examine and investigate the official accounts of the Mayor's office; also a resolution authorizing and instructing the Mayor to issue subpœnas for witnesses as may be needed. The resolutions were adopted under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Chalmers presented a petition asking the fixing of grades on Colwell and Miller streets. Accepted, and a resolution instructing the engineer to fix the same was adopted.

Mr. Zern, petition for permission to erect an iron-clad near the Union Depot Hotel. Referred to Building Inspector.

Mr. McCandless, remonstrance against sewer on Wylie avenue between Erin and Reed streets. Received.

Also, an ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the same.

Mr. Jeremy objected, believing that the ordinance should be referred to the Street Committee.

A motion of Mr. McCandless to suspension of the rules was carried and the ordinance passed finally.

Also, resolution for public lamp corner of Wylie avenue and Erin street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Watson, resolution authorizing the Water Commission to lay water main on Pearl street. Referred.

Mr. Smith, an ordinance authorizing the engineer to advertise for proposals for construction of sidewalks on a number of streets in the Sixteenth ward. Read three times and passed.

ADJOURNMENT TILL SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Kirk, a resolution providing that, Common Council concurring, when Councils adjourn they adjourn until the last Monday of August.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend by making it the second Monday of September.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Jeremy moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. Chalmers moved an indefinite postponement. Lost.

The ayes and nays were called on the final adoption of the resolution, and it was carried by a vote of 40 to 15.

Mr. Thompson petitions for opening of Girard avenue. Accepted.

Mr. Scully, an ordinance amending the ordinance changing the terminus of Greenfield avenue. Adopted.

Mr. Atkinson, a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee for the approval of a plan for the numbering of houses on the south side. Adopted and Messrs. Atkinson and Atterbury appointed on behalf of S. C.

Mr. R. B. Brown, an ordinance authorizing the Morse School Board to erect a frame building. Passed finally.

Also, petition of Peter Minninger for removal of railroad switch on Twenty-first street. Referred to City Solicitor.

Mr. Galvin, a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner of the South Side to order the laying of side walks on Pius street. Passed.

Also, for the placing of a policemen at the head of Mt. Oliver Incline plane. Referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Fetterman, resolution providing for the repairing of the side walks on Brown street. Passed finally.

Mr. Hays, an ordinance amending an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Virgin alley on the South Side. Referred to Street Committee.

WATER ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Mr. Lloyd presented the report of the Water Committee, being the pay roll for the month of June.

Mr. Lloyd called up the special report recommending the payment of $50 for the use of each of the fire plugs on the South Side for the year ending April 1st, 1874. Referred to the Water Committee with power to act.

Mr. Morrow, from the Gas Committee, reported the erection of a number of lamps. Accepted.

Mr. E. P. Jones, an ordinance from the Road Committee, authorizing the construction of a sewer in the Twenty-first ward on Jackson street and through certain private properties. Passed finally.

A resolution directing the board of viewers to report as to the cost of the improvement on Carson street. The action of C. C. in adopting the same was concurred in.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Riddell, from the special committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the Mayor's office, &c., reported the action of the Mayor in refusing to sign subpoenas. He submitted the resolution as prepared by the committee and heretofore published.

Mr. Riddell thought that it should be ascertained whether Councils, through their committees, have any power over city officials, and if not, let all questions of investigation be dropped.

At first Mr. McCarthy said he thought the Mayor had commited a great mistake as it would create an impression that something was wrong. He had an interview with the Mayor who gave as reasons that any names might be placed in the subpœna as made out; that no resolution had been passed by Councils requesting or instructing him to do so, and that he was advised, under existing circumstances, that he had no authority to do so as was expected. Now, the speaker, said the Mayor has said no later than this morning that when it came in proper shape he, the Mayor, would obey the action of Councils.

Mr. Riddell said he could not see how an individual member could speak for the Mayor, when his acts were public and of different showing. The speaker had presented to the Mayor a subpœna in which were at least four names, and still he had refused to sign until he had consulted his attorney. Now, the speaker thought the Councils ought to know what power they have and ought to assert if they have any.

Mr. Littell thought both parties were right, there could be authority for all acts, and now that the committee ask needful authority it should be given them, but no censure should be cast on the Mayor for hesitating until he had a legal opinion. The Mayor evidently acted carefully and properly and the opinion of a lawyer such as Mr. Woods is entitled to weight. The Mayor then in refusing did right.

Mr. McCarthy said that when in proper shape and refusal was made he would be among the first to take legal action and compel obedience. He asked for a division of the question.

Mr. Kirk offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee now auditing the Mayor's account be further instructed to inquire into any existing abuses in the Mayor's office, especially whether any money or valuables have been taken from the persons of prisoners and retained, contrary to law, and report what legislation is necessary to correct any existing evils.

Mr. McCarthy moved to strike out the last resolution from the report.

Mr. Riddell called attention to the fact that Councils had now agreed to adjourn until September, and in case the Mayor again refused to sign subpœnaes, without the second resolution the Committee could do nothing.

Mr. E. P. Jones said that at the opening of the subject he thought that it amounted to nothing, but the very fact that papers and books were refused, and hinderances had been placed before the Committee, had led him and others to believe that there was something wrong. He did not see why any one should be afraid of reflecting on the Mayor. The acts and equivocations of the office were the strongest reflections against it.

Mr. Kirk thought that there were charges made against the Mayor's office, much worse and demanding investigation more particularly than questions of fees and emoluments. He referred to charges that poor and ignorant people were "fleeced."

Mr. Littell thought that there should be more "business" for the amount of noise that had been made.

Mr. Zern said that while friendly to the Mayor he could not but denounce the way the committees had been treated.

The motion to strike out the second resolution was lost.

The additional resolution by Mr. Kirk was again read.

Mr. Jeremy stated his resolution already passed covered the same points.

The resolution was passed and also those of the committee.

THE FIRST WARD ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Kirk asked to hear from the First ward election committee.

By request of Mr. Littell, Chairman, the committee appointed to examine into the workings of the Voorhi's street scraper was discharged, and the matter was referred to the Road Committee.

In answer to the inquiry of Mr. Kirk, Mr. McCarthy stated that there was no agreement of the committee.

Mr. Rafferty moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the subject.

The motion was adopted almost unanimously.

BUSINESS FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

Common Council business was then taken up and all matters were concurred in except as otherwise noted.

On motion of Dr. McCandless the resolution providing for the publication of sub-committees in book form was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of R. H. Smith, the ordinance changing the grade of Fifth avenue at Soho was indefinitely postponed.

The plan of Clay alley, in the Thirteenth ward, was objected over by Mr. Jones.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

The ordinance amending the contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad as to the bridge at Thirty-third street was taken up.

Mr. Phillips moved the second reading of the ordinance by title, which was done.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution in connection therewith, instructing the Engineer to present to Councils a profile of the grade of the street, with the bridges to be constructed; also at Thirtieth street. Mr. Phillips stated that correct information was needed, as many statements have been made as to what the grade will be under the original agreement.

Mr. Herron did not see the object of the resolution. A contract was made, and it should be adhered to. He thought if the original plan was feasible at the time it was made, it is practicable now.

Mr. Phillips stated that at the time the original ordinance was passed there had been no survey made, but it was believed to be feasible. Now, after examination, the engineers of the railroad say it is not practicable to place a bridge at Thirty-third street, and for the information of members of Council, it is desired to have the City Engineer survey and present a report thereon.

Mr. Pearson had no objection, provided that the survey be made from the grades as set down in the ordinance.

Mr. E. P. Jones argued in favor of an examination and full report from the city's own officer, so that all members may vote intelligently.

Mr. Watson said that it was the interest of the people to hold the railroad to their contract. If a vote were taken the people directly interested would vote almost unanimously against a change.

In answer to an inquiry, the chair (Mr. Riddell) stated that the ordinance was not under consideration; it was the resolution instructing the Engineer to report information.

Mr. Rafferty thought that Mr. Watson ought to remember that he voted against the people when he voted to shut up Washington and Grant streets.

Mr. Watson moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution. Lost.

The question was then called on the resolution.

Mr. R. H. Smith moved to amend the resolution by adding that said survey shall be made upon data by which the contract was made.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution was then adopted.

The ordinance for the grading of Pine alley was referred to the Street Committee.

An ordinance changing the grade of Ellsworth avenue was laid over, a motion to suspend the rules being lost.

The ordinance providing for a sewer on Thirty-eighth street was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance providing for the numbering of houses in Diamond street was postponed, for the reason that a general plan is to be adopted.

An ordinance relative to the construction of a sewer on Hazel street was objected off by Dr. McCandless, there not being a quorum present.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, Council proceeded to business—Major Negley in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. Lowrey presented a petition for a gas lamp on Bedford avenue. Referred.

Mr. Jones, resolution for the adjournment of Councils after the present session, until Monday, August 25th, 1873. Passed.

Also, petition for gas lamp corner Forbes and Gist streets. Referred.

Also, petition for erection of a frame stable in the Fourteenth ward. Referred to Building Inspector.

Mr. John Moore, petition for a sewer on Butler street from Forty-first to Forty-second streets. Referred.

Mr. Semple, petition for gas lamp corner of Erin street and Wylie avenue. Referred.

Mr. Follansbee, remonstrance against the occupancy of Fifth (late Pitt) street, by market wagons. Referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Brashear, petition relative to street between Josephine and Pius street, in the Twenty-seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. West, petition for a change of frame building in the Twenty-ninth ward. Referred.

Mr. Fulton, petition of Mr. Herr for privilege to erect an iron-clad building corner of Strawberry and Foster alleys. Received and filed.

Mr. Brashear, remonstrance against the widening of Washington street from Tenth to Seventeenth streets, South Side. Referred.

Mr. Campbell, petition of Catharine McCready, in relation to sewer on Penn avenue. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against grading Calvin street, Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Also, petition for change of grade in Forty-second street. Received and filed.

Mr. Finley, petition for two gas lamps on Finley and Meadow streets, Twenty first ward. Referred.

Mr. Fulton, an ordinance granting Henry Herr permission to erect an iron-clad building on the corner of Strawberry and Foster alleys. Passed.

STREET REPORT.

Mr. Jones, of the Street Committee, presented an ordinance establishing the grade of Forty-second street, from Butler to Penn avenue. Discussed and ruled out by the President, who held that the ordinance should go through the hands of the Board of Viewers.

Mr. Jones—An ordinance for the grading and paving of Mohawk street, from Soho to Burrows street. Passed.

SURVEY REPORT.

Mr. Fleming presented the report of the Survey Committee, with the following business:

Seibert's & Kell's plan of lots in the Eighteenth ward; approved.

Plan of survey, for George R. White, Twentieth ward; approved.

Profile of Bedford avenue; approved.

Stoy's plan of lots in the Sixteenth ward; approved.

Plan of Clay alley, Thirteenth ward; approved.

Ordinance for the location of Clay alley in the Thirteenth ward. Passed.

THE ELEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH WARD LINES.

Mr. Campbell, from the special committee appointed to examine the proposed change of lines between the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, reported that the residents of the ward proposed to be transferred were opposed to the change, and the committee therefore returned the ordinance with a negative report. The report was adopted.

PAYMENT OF CITY TAXES.

Mr. Finley submitted a resolution setting forth that, inasmuch as the time for the voluntary payment of city taxes, with the percentage off, was too short, it should be extended to the first of September, and during the month of September fifteen per cent. be added.

The Chairman stated that the resolution was out of order, as the time for allowing an abatement for prompt payment was fixed by an act of Assembly, and could not be changed by Councils. The resolution [illegible] but no further [illegible].

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Mr. Campbell presented an ordinance authorizing Patrick McKelip to construct a frame building on Keller street. Passed.

Also, an ordinance granting [illegible] to erect a frame [illegible] ward. Passed.

ELLSWORTH AVENUE GRADE.

Mr. Jones called up the ordinance (laid on the table last meeting) changing the grade of Ellsworth avenue, between [illegible] avenue and Liberty street.

Mr. Joseph Moore presented a remonstrance against the ordinance, signed by Messrs. F. B[illegible], [illegible], John Pitcairn, Wm. H. Forsyth, and Henry Forsyth. The remonstrance was received and filed.

After discussion the ordinance was referred to the City Solicitor for his opinion as to the right of the city to change the grade.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The resolution passed in Select, for numbering houses on the South Side, was concurred in, and Messrs. Brashear, [illegible] were appointed on said committee.

The other business of Select Council, as above reported, was concurred in.

THE CENTER LINE OF FIFTH AVENUE AGAIN.

Mr. McGinniss moved to reconsider the action at last meeting, on the ordinance relocating the center line of Fifth avenue. The ordinance had passed in Select, was in Common Council laid on the table, pending a motion to indefinitely postpone.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to reconsider, and resulted: Yeas, 19; nays, 18. So the action was reconsidered.

Mr. Jones moved the motion to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Brashear made a vigorous speech against the motion to postpone, and in favor of concurring in the action of Select.

Mr. Fleming took the opposite view, as did Mr. John Moore and Mr. Jones.

Mr. Rolfe favored concurrence in the action of Select Council.

Mr. Semple thought it was but just and right that the ordinance adopted in Select Council should be concurred in.

Mr. Fulton referred to the history of the survey of the "old turnpike" by Gen. Hays, and of Fifth avenue by [illegible] show that the [illegible] centre line of [illegible] To pass the [illegible] and violate the [illegible].

President [illegible] thought the [illegible] been touched [illegible] could not be [illegible] assessed by [illegible] favor of the [illegible] lect, as just [illegible].

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Jones, Fleming, F[illegible], the question [illegible] and resulted [illegible]. So the ordinance was indefinitely postponed.

ELLSWORTH AVENUE.

The opinion of the city solicitor, relative to the change of grade on Ellsworth avenue, was read, declaring that the city had the right to change the grade.

Mr. Jones then called up the ordinance, which was passed finally.

FORTY SECOND STREET.

The ordinance for change of grade on Forty-second street was called up, and indefinitely postponed.

RE-PAVING OF CARSON STREET.

The ordinance authorizing the re-grading and re-paving of Carson street, from the Monongahela bridge to Eleventh street, South Side, was laid upon the table.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution passed in Select, that when Councils adjourn they adjourn to meet on the second Monday of September, was concurred in.

SHEDS OVER SIDEWALKS.

Public Streets Must be Kept Exclusively for the Use of the Public.

A Judge of the Superior Court of New York city has decided, upon an application for an injunction, that sheds constructed over sidewalks are without any authority of law—that they could never be legalized by the Legislature—as no one has or can have a right to occupy the public streets for private purposes. Even the long continued practice in this regard does not give the sanction of law. The party erecting the shed in this case was a grocer, and had a license to build the shed from the Corporation; but the owner of the building, who had given a lease of it for nine years, conditioned that there should be no alteration without his consent, objected to the shed as a violation of the terms of the lease. The lessee went on with the shed, and the owner applied for an injunction. In deciding the case, the Judge said: "No case that I can find admits a power in the Legislature to authorize the use of a public street for private purposes. [illegible]

Mortuary Reports.

Following are the mortuary reports from the Boards of Health of this city and Allegheny for the week ending July 27th. The total number of deaths in this city [illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city during the week ending July 26th was 50. Of these 50 were males [illegible] and 5 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, [illegible] convulsions [illegible] and measles [illegible] whooping cough [illegible] gestion of [illegible] dentition [illegible] gitis, and [illegible] cirrhosis [illegible] epilepsy [illegible] las, valvula[illegible] gitis, sub[illegible] age, prema[illegible] each one. [illegible] 45; from 1 [illegible] 15 to 20, 1; [illegible] 60, 3; 60 to [illegible].

ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Roch, of Allegheny, makes the following report [illegible]. During the [illegible] deaths. Of [illegible] females; [illegible] causes of [illegible] 17; cholera [illegible] peritonitis [illegible] sporadic cholera [illegible] drowned [illegible] unknown [illegible] brain, rheumatism [illegible] were under [illegible] years, 5; [illegible] 3; from twenty to forty, 0; from forty [illegible] sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 1.

Prisoners Transferred from the Work-house to the Jail

Since the County Solicitor, Mr. Geyer, directed the attention of the Court to the crowded condition of the Workhouse, the judges have determined that the persons committed there for act of incorporation, and became satisfied that they had the power [illegible] have therefore [illegible] to jail of the [illegible] committed [illegible] July 1st, [illegible] months and [illegible] 10th, nine[illegible] sixty days. [illegible] terday [illegible] other prisoners [illegible] to be removed [illegible] managers [illegible] secure [illegible] committing [illegible] the Workhouse.

Housekeepers,
try McClintock's Patent Fire Lighters. No wood or paper needed. Safest, most convenient, cheapest; no dirt.

Geyser Spring Water
Is a powerful cathartic, while at the same time, by proper use, is an invaluable remedy [illegible] as a tonic [illegible]. After [illegible] corrective, [illegible] dition, [illegible] and injurio[illegible]. It cures [illegible]. Corrects [illegible] and feverish [illegible]. Geyser Water [illegible] the kidneys [illegible]. The LITHIA [illegible] gravel or [illegible] chalk or [illegible] or gout. This exce[illegible] condition [illegible] through ic[illegible].
[illegible] & McKENNAN,
85 Market street, and opposite the Postoffice.

We Direct the Attention of Capitalists
to the very desirable [illegible] Messrs. T. [illegible] in the Seventh [illegible] those desiring [illegible] desirable.

Merchants,
Try McClintock's Patent Fire Lighters. No wood or paper needed. Safest, most convenient, cheapest; no dirt.

The Weber Piano.
At C. Retter's, 29 Fifth avenue.

Landlords,
Try McClintock's Patent Fire Lighters. No wood or paper needed. Safest, most convenient, cheapest; no dirt.

For Hotel Use.
Double thick China and heavy white stoneware, with a complete stock in line of glass, for sale at low prices by R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

Bankers,
Try McClintock's Patent Fire Lighters. No wood or paper needed. Safest, most convenient, cheapest; no dirt.

ROOFING MATERIALS.

REESE & BISSELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON ROOF FRAMES
AND
CORRUGATED SHEET IRON,
For Roofs and Sides of Buildings.
OFFICE AND WORKS: No. 877 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grocers,
buy McClintock's Patent Fire Lighters. A liberal discount to the trade. Headquarters, Central Trading Company, No. 116 Second avenue.

Cryptochylon Ice Pitchers,
At R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Landladies,
try McClintock's Patent Fire Lighters. No wood or paper needed. Safest, most convenient, cheapest; no dirt.

The Weber Piano,
At C. Retter's, 29 Fifth avenue.

The "Cryptochylon"
Is the strongest and best ice pitcher made. Cal and see them at W. W. Wattles's, 22 Fifth avenue.

Carriages that Will Wear.
Messrs. Workman & Davis, the well known carriage manufacturers of Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, and 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny, have demonstrated that much more serviceable carriages can be made here than in the East, while in points of finish and style they are equal to the best in the market. They have now on hand a fine assortment of carriages, buggies, barouches, &c., and are prepared to manufacture to order any kind of vehicle that the purchaser may desire. The best of material is used, and most skilful workmen employed, so that they are enabled to guarantee their carriages as first class in every respect.

Great Bargains in Furniture.
Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, the extensive manufacturers of furniture, are now selling off their large stock at very low rates—having marked down every article "to the lowest notch." All the furniture is good, substantial, and well made. Now is the time to secure a bargain. Call at the warerooms, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railway crossing, and examine goods and ascertain prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Lawyers,
Try McClintock's Patent Fire Lighters. No wood or paper needed. Safest, most convenient, cheapest; no dirt.

Baker's Genuine Cod Liver Oil
Always fresh and sweet, is easily taken by the most delicate. Consumption, throat diseases, debility, etc., certainly cured by it, purity being absolutely essential. Ask your druggist for Baker's Oil. TU

DIED:

BARR—On Sunday evening, at 9:15, ANNIE M. wife of Charles B. Barr, and daughter of James McGinnis, of Oakland, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.
Funeral THIS (Tuesday) MORNING at 9½ o'clock, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.
These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ, Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succomb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. TThs

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS'S Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
TThs Agents for the United States.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

STEAMSHIPS.

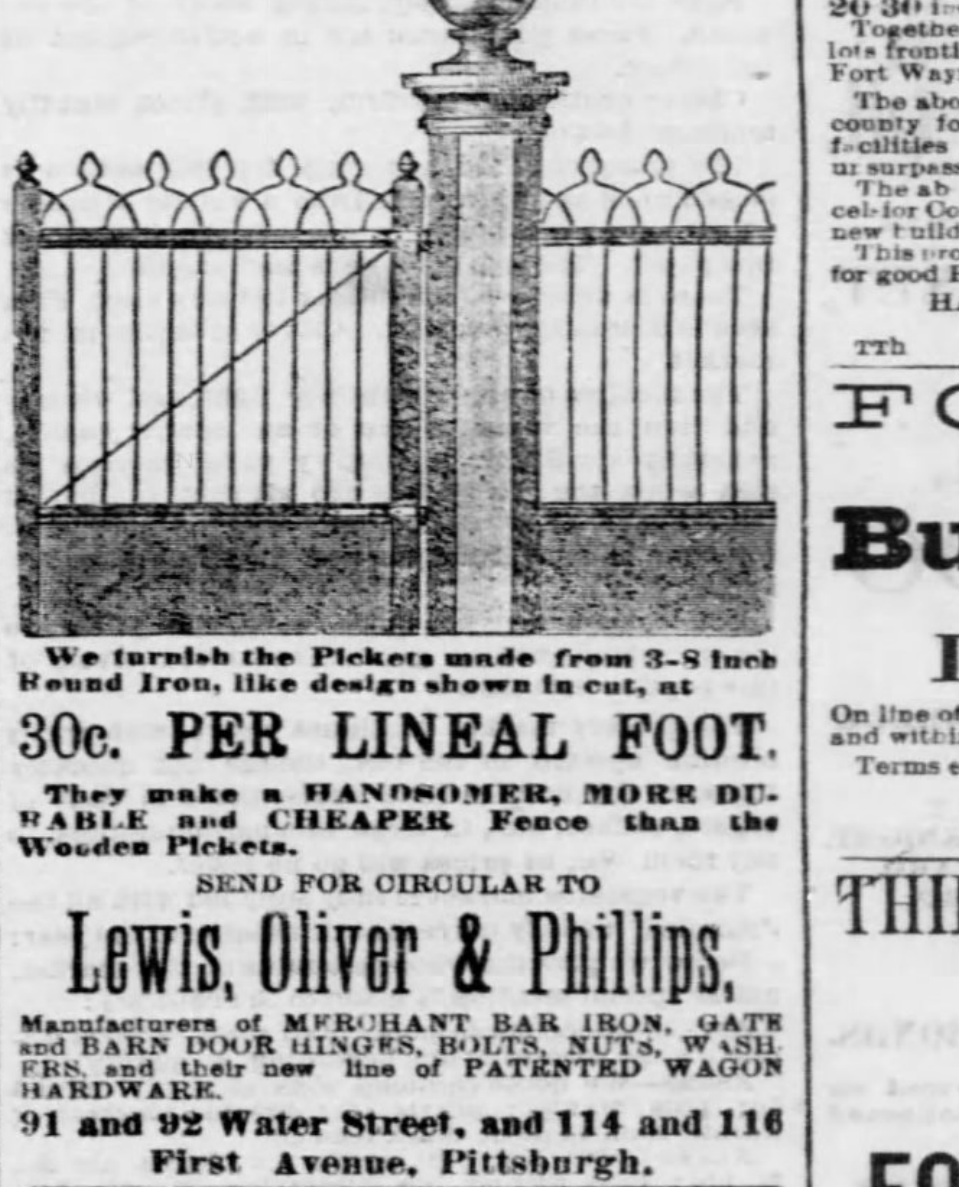
CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
BATAVIA, Sat., July 26 | JAVA, Wed., Aug. 6
RUSSIA, Wed., July 30 | CUBA, Wed., Aug. 13
CALABRIA, Sat., Aug. 2 | SAMARIA, Sat., Aug. 16
And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE........Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS........Stage Manager.
OPENS FOR THE SEASON—SATURDAY NEXT, August 2d. Look at the Company. Mlle. Eugenie Gereta, Ed. Montagne, Miss Martha Wren, Mr. Jas. Collins, Charley Howard, Miss Patty Ross, Peter Cannon, Boyd and Scott, Miss Emma Kilinger, Miss Alice Ross, Miss Sallie St. Clair, Geo. W. Herman, Harry Gray.

MANUFACTURERS.

Fence Pickets.



We furnish the Pickets made from 3-8 inch Round Iron, like design shown in cut, at
30c. PER LINEAL FOOT.
They make a HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE and CHEAPER Fence than the Wooden Pickets.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
Manufacturers of MERCHANT BAR IRON, GATE and BARN DOOR HINGES, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, and their new line of PATENTED WAGON HARDWARE.
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue, Pittsburgh.

MANSFIELD & Co. Pittsburgh Pa.

MANSFIELD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES
Anti-Friction Metals.
Also Journal Bearings of
DISMAN'S PATENT SILICATED COPPER
The Most Durable Composition now in use for any kind of Machine Boxes or Bearings.
No. 13 SECOND AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. H. NEVIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead, Red Lead & Colors,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We guarantee our strictly pure WHITE LEAD to be what its name represents. See printed notice attached to each keg, with offer of $30 in gold for every ounce of adulteration.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS
Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co
PROPRIETORS OF
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
Pittsburgh Variety Works,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, Manufacturers of the well known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself.
WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh. TThs

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION!
RIDGE AVENUE,
JALAPPA STREET,
Corner of WALKER STREET,
Allegheny City.
On the Premises, on
FRIDAY, August 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
6 Lots on Ridge avenue, each 23 feet front by 120 feet deep to an alley; also 3 Lots fronting on Jalappa street, each 20 feet front, and extending back to an alley.
Also a good Brick Dwelling, contains 9 rooms, hall and cellar, with lot fronting 20 feet on Jalappa street, and extending back about 110 feet to an alley. This property is beautifully located, convenient to street cars, streets all graded, and lots very nearly level. The bridge now being erected across the Allegheny river to Grant avenue, work on which is now commenced, will bring this property within a short distance of the business part of the city, and make it very desirable.
Terms at sale. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
Real Estate Broker, 121 Fourth avenue.
R. W. M'CONNELL, AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE.

EAGLE
Rolling Mills
AND
NAIL FACTORY
FOR SALE.
We offer for Sale the above named Valuable Property, situated on the Ohio river, in the Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and containing 5 Acres and 7½ Perches. The Equipment of the Mill is as follows:
THIRTY PUDDLING FURNACES Single.
ONE PUDDLING FURNACE, Double.
TWO ROTARY SQUEEZERS.
TWO MUCK TRAINS ROLLS.
NINE HEATING FURNACES.
ONE BAR MILL, SIXTEEN INCH TRAIN THREE HIGH.
ONE BAR MILL, FOURTEEN INCH TRAIN
ONE TEN INCH TRAIN ROLLS.
ONE EIGHT INCH TRAIN ROLLS.
ONE NAIL PLATE MILL, EIGHTEEN INCH TRAIN.
FORTY-TWO NAIL MACHINES.
TWO SPLICE BAR PUNCHES.
ORE MILL.
TWO BATTERIES BOILERS.
FIVE STEAM ENGINES.
SHEARS, LATHES.
STEAM PUMPS, &c., &c.
Capacity, 13,000 to 15,000 Tons Iron and Nails per annum.
The Mill is favorably located for the economical manufacture of Iron. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis (Pan-Handle) and Little Saw Mill Run Railroads pass through the property. The large deposits of Coal in the immediate neighborhood give this locality the great advantage of cheap fuel, the price being 1 to 2 cents per bushel less than on the North and East side of the rivers.
The Mill is in good order, and could be quickly put in operation.
Will be SOLD AT A LOW PRICE and on reasonable terms.
For further information, terms, &c., apply to
ROBERT J. ANDERSON,
JOHN J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
Trustees of James T. and Charles A. Wood.
Office—114 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,
THOSE EXTENSIVE
IRON-CLAD BUILDINGS,
Formerly BALY & ROBINSON'S BARREL FACTORY consisting of
One Building 45x100 feet, with wing 45x30 feet;
One Building 200x27 feet, all 2 stories high;
One brick Dry House, 60x25 feet, will contain 50,000 feet lumber.
One frame Dry House, 30x25 feet
One frame Dwelling, 60x25 feet, 2 stories high;
One Engine, 12-inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, 8 feet fly wheel;
One first-class Tubular Boiler, 10 feet, 60 inches; 84 2½-inch tubes;
One double flued Boiler, 22x40;
About 120 feet 2½-inch Shafting, with pivot hangers, 20 30 inch pulleys.
Together with the Lease of Ground, consisting of 26 lots fronting on Pennsylvania avenue and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad.
The above is one of the most desirable locations in the county for a manufactory of any kind of woodwork, the facilities for handling and manufacturing goods being unsurpassed.
The above described property has been used by the Excelsior Coffin Company since their fire in February, their new building being now ready for occupancy.
This property will be Sold Low for Cash, or Exchanged for good Real Estate. Apply to
HAMILTON, LEMMON, ARNOLD & CO.,
Excelsior Coffin Works,
TTh Mulberry street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
Building Lots
AT
LEETSDALE,
On line of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, and within five minutes' walk of station.
Terms easy. Inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM,
Or W. G. WHITE,
Offices, Diamond street, corner Cherry alley.

THIRTEENTH WARD
LOTS
FOR SALE, CHEAP.
19 Lots, 25x100 feet, about 2 minutes' walk from Central Car Station, Thirteenth ward.
These Lots are in an eligible, healthy location and good neighborhood, near church and schools, and very desirable for dwelling. To persons of moderate means or for an investment they are the most desirable lots in the market, being easy of access, and but a short distance from the large manufacturing establishments, and still away from the dirt and smoke of the city.
Will be sold lower than any lots now in the market.
Apply soon to
HERRON & BATES,
83 Wood street, or to
J. H. BILLERMAN & CO.,
77 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE,
Manufacturing Site.
A Two Story Building, 100 by 120, containing a good Engine, 100 feet Shafting, good Foundry and Air Furnace, 7 Blacksmith Fires, &c. Would make a splendid Machine Shop, Planing Mill or Manufactory of any kind. Also adjoining, 260 feet of Ground by 120, situated in Thirty-sixth ward, on Main street. Have Gas, Water and Nicolson Pavement. Coal and Coke handy. Will sell low. Title unexceptionable. Inquire of
WOODS & BROWN,
NO. 123 LIBERTY STREET.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE,
Thirty-five minutes ride from the city, at Fair Oaks Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, embracing 3 Acres of Land, on which is a handsome Dwelling of 8 Rooms, a Stable, Hennery. Also an abundance of all varieties of Fruit, (now bearing), and of water for household purposes. Location very attractive and suitable for business men. Apply to
J. M. STONER, 158 Fourth avenue.

JOHN STEWART........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

T. C. TOPPER,
Venetian Blind Manufact'r,
No. 41 DIAMOND ALLEY,
(One Door from Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Repairing, Repainting and Trimming promptly attended to.

NEW POTATOES
RECEIVED FRESH EVERY DAY.
Orders by the Barrel will receive prompt attention.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street.

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.